# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,426—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Sept | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 9th " | ORCANA | 7000 | | |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 23rd " | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10050 |
| 7th Octr | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 21st " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 28th " | MANTUA | 11000 | CHINA | 8500 |
| 4th Nov. | DELHI | 8000 | | |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 2nd Dec. | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 8000 |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 30th " | MALOJA | 11000 | | |
| 6th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 13th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 27th " | OCEANA | 7000 | | |
| 3rd Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 10th " | CHINA | 8000 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 2nd Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10000 | | |
| 9th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 6th " | MARMORA | 10500 | | |
| 13th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 27th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 4th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 13000 |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 25th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 13th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 27th " | OCEANA | 7000 | | |
| 3rd Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 10th " | CHINA | 8000 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 2nd Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10000 | | |
| 9th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 6th " | MARMORA | 10500 | | |
| 13th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 27th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 4th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 13000 |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 3000 | | |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 25th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1911, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Steamer | Rs. 528 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in mid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only. Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

NEW STEAMER UMONA, 5,500 tons BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH, sailing about 2nd September, 1911. This steamer performs the journey in about 21 days and is fitted with Electric Fans. Fares Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

### SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Balduino | 4,530 | D. Maganzini | 15th Sept. 1911 |
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | L. Mancini | 15th Oct. 1911 |
| D. Balduino | 4 580 | D. Maganzini | 15th Nov. 1911 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

### BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Sept. 1911 |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th Oct. 1911 |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Nov. 1911 |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle,

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasara | 1195 | Thurs. | 31st Aug. | 9 a.m. | *via C. M. |
| Lhasa | 2185 | Fri. | 1st Sept. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer, *Dutch Maudvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 31st Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1,951 tons, on Wednesday, 30th August, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3308 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

30th August, 1911.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6,378 | Eschenauer | 31st Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | Aumeran | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 6,533 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | 23rd Nov. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4,142 | Ristorcelli | 21st Dec. 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | [illegible] | 18th Jan. 1912. |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6,378 | Eschenauer | 15th Feb. 1912. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | 8th Sept. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Ristorcelli | 6th Oct. 1911. |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Taomson | 8th Sept. 1911. |
| Olympia | 5124 | R.H. Brown, R.N.R. | 23rd " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 18th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | R.H. Brown, R.N.R. | 20th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 3rd Jan. 1912 |
| Scindia | 5106 | W. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th Feb. " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 26th Feb. 1912 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th Mar. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | R H. Brown, R.N.R. | 24th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 8th Apr. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th May " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 3rd June " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 803 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

## SHIPPING.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge, |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis, |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

## BANKS.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Cebu, | San Francisco, |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai, | Washington, |
| Singapore, | Hankow, | Manila, |
| Hongkong, | Peking, | Panama, |
| Canton, | Yokohama, | Colon. |
| Manila. | Kobe, | Empire. |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | Do HONGKEW |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SINGAPORE |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | YUCHO |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

## POONA RACES.

## BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

## "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

## "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

## GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

## V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADA, BOMBAY.

## ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

## DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

## BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| WEDDING | CAKES. |
| WEDDING | CAKE ORNAMENTS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE STANDS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOUQUETS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE WREATHS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOXES. |
| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
| WEDDING | FAVORS. |
| WEDDING | CRACKERS. |
| WEDDING | RECEPTIONS. |
| WEDDING | CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS, with plans or designs, are invited by the Undersigned for the construction of TIERS OF SEATS along the route of the ROYAL PROCESSION, on the occasion of the ROYAL VISIT. These Stands will have to be constructed at places in different localities to be determined by the Undersigned hereafter. The number of School Children and Teachers for whom seating accommodation will be required will be 28,000 (twenty-eight thousand).

Tenders should be for construction and supply of the necessary materials on hire, or for construction and supply of material for purchase by the Undersigned. They may be for the whole of the seats required or for a portion of them.

Tenders will be received upto NOON on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1911, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be liable to forfeiture on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract.

The work of construction will have to be started by the 10th November, and completed before the 20th November.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund, Bombay.

Municipal Office,
22nd August, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the First day of September, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND DELHI.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1911, the following will be the Passenger Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars, between Bombay and Delhi, and via :—

PASSENGER FARES.

| SINGLE JOURNEY. | Rs. a. | RETURN JOURNEY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class ... | 63 3 | First Class ... | 125 12 |
| Second Class ... | 33 2 | Second Class ... | 62 14 |
| Third Class ... | 8 12 | | |

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

| SINGLE JOURNEY. | Rs. a | RETURN JOURNEY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Horse ... | 107 10 | | |
| Each additional horse ... ... | 53 13 | First Horse ... | 161 7 |
| One Carriage ... | 161 7 | Each additional horse ... ... | 80 12 |
| Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner. | 242 3 | | |
| One Motor Car ... | 242 3 | One Carriage ... | 242 3 |
| Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ... | 376 11 | One Motor Car... | 363 4 |

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th June, 1911.

## TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

| NORTH-EAST ROUTE. | NORTH-WEST ROUTE |
|---|---|
| Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November. | Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer. |

| DOWN. | | DOWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay (Colaba) D. | 22-0 | Bombay (Colaba) D. | 21-30 |
| Delhi ..... A. | 6-45 | Delhi ..... A. | 8-45 |
| UP. | | UP. | |
| Delhi ..... D. | 22-45 | Delhi ..... D. | 21-0 |
| Bombay (Colaba) A. | 7-20 | Bombay (Colaba) A. | 8-15 |

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand,

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. RICHARD SPIER, is "hereby revoked."

A. MORITZ & Co.

### EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

THE EXHIBITION will OPEN on or about 29th November, and CLOSE about the end of the year. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply immediately for space. Full details can be obtained either personally or by letter from the GENERAL SECRETARY, Exhibition Office, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M., (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1911, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals, from 1st November, 1911, to the 31st October, 1912.

2. Forms of contract specification etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that can be required in connection with the contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 Five hundred only to be paid in the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality in cash or Public Securities which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tender will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 Five hundred as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent on the contract amount if necessary.

5. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract should be borne by the contractors.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality, 26th August, 1911.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, LANDED PROPERTY at Grant Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road Bridge, south side, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3646 (1), Street No. 4 and 3646 (2), Street No. 4 (a) and bounded on the North by the Frere Bridge, on the East by the hereditaments, hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the low land road of the Frere overbridge, on the South by the property of Nasserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the East partly by the ground of Maneckji Eduljí, partly by the ground of Hasanali Sulemanji and partly by the ground occupied by the Abkari branch office, and on the West by the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described and bearing New Survey No. 6/7347.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. F. A. Broadhurst, consisting of glassware, chairs, writing tables, chest of drawers, show case, easy chair, glass door almyrah, tedstead, meat-safe, carpet rugs, electric table, fan, aluminum utensils, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 hand-some strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Farzandari right in the property, situate at Kamatipura.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September next, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) of the Farzandari right of Rs. 37-8 per month in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of foras land, situate near Kamatipura Road, in the Sub-District of Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 3844 sq. yards (3724 sq. yards according to the Collector's Bill), and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by a passage leading to Kamatipura Road, on or towards the west by the property of Jadaoji Jetha, and on or towards the east by the properties of Abram Abdool Cayem, and which land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 507, New No. 14023 and Old Survey No. 63 and New Survey No. 1-6941.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Farreira and Divan or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1911, at 9-30 a. m. (morning) (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 88, 87, 86, 89, 9—10, case No. 2: 368 Chinch Bunder Road Building St. No. 3, 4, 5, 6 : 17—23 case No. 113: 116 Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building St. No. 13-17, 49-57 case No. 44-252, Chinch Bunder Cross, Lanex First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1911.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

COMMENCES
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST
ON
THE COOPERAGE,
at 5-45 P. M.
ADMISSION TO ENCLOSURE Re. 1.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE EVENING BELL-RINGER'S SON.
A perfect gem of Photography illustrating an episode of every day life.
THE MAGIC FIFE.
A charming little fairy play, beautifully staged and colored. One of Pathe's finest colored productions.
THE RICH UNCLE.
M. Prince as the gay old bachelor. A story full of genuine fun and humours.
JANE'S FURNITURE.
A very amusing picture full of laughs
AND
OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

A CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING at the RINK.

A Spacious Dancing Enclosure
Will be tastefully arranged in the Centre of the Rink and the Floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A DRIVER, for Tug work, First Class Driver's Certificate necessary. Apply, stating salary required.—PEIRCE, LESLIE and Co., Ltd., Cochin.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK REDUCTIONS—Gents and Ladies Metal Silver and Gold Watches, Table and Office Clocks, Time Pieces, Rolled Gold Watch Chains and Jewellery. Apply for Illustrated Suppliments.—ESSOOFALLY HIPTOOLA, Abdool Rheman Street, Bombay.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :— 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Nawara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe, |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application,

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application,

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Drages (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

FOR THE BHUSAWAL RAILWAY SCHOOL.

(1) A certificated Kindergarten MISTRESS, Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 per mensem, with free quarters.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | Malacca | Canton. |
| Rangoon | Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Kandy | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Tientsin |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Hankow |
| Penang | Batavia | Yokohama |
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application,

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Byojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tieling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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## SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & COM
No. 16, APOLLO STREET

SALE OF 41 BUFFLAS DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance cerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will s Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound n Prince's Dock.

Ex. s. s. "Netravati,"

41 buffias damaged Ajar Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be requir time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUN ROAD opposite Noor Bang, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mincoheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for M Haji Jamal, the transferee of mortgage account and at the risk of Memon Haji Co Mahomed, Memon Mahomed Haji Ebr Rahmabai, widow of Ebrahim Ahmed and Khatubai, daughters of the late Jan Joosub, Hajrabai, widow of Yakoob Arbi Mahomed, the heirs and legal repres the late Joosub Ahmed, the deceased Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers the undermentioned property by Public A the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDA day of August, 1911, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to the power of sale reserved to and vest said Esmail Haji Jamal, under the ind mortgage, dated the 19th day of Novemb and made between the said Memon Joos (since deceased), of the one part, and K Somjee of the other part.

Particulars :—All that piece or parcel and tax land or ground together with th tenement and premises standing thereon the northern side of Chinch Bunder ro the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration S of Bombay, containing by admeasure square yards or thereabouts, Registered in of the Collector of Land Revenue under 455, New No. 3-2334, Old Survey No. 6 Survey No. 9-3637, and assessed by the and Collector of Municipal Rates and Ta "B" Ward No. 4273, and Street No. 211 in the name of the said Joosub Ahmed, t Books of the Collector of Land Revenu Municipality and bounded as follow towards the east by the property of Ta Ahmed on or towards the west by the vac of Haji Tyabji Essac, on or towards the the house of Ramji Dewji, and on or to south by the said Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and condition apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Mincoheher,

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 28.] [BOMBAY, August 29.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 78 7-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. Rentes ... | 94 1-2 | unchgd | |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 94 1-4 | unchgd | |
| 4-2 do. Gov. securities... | 64 1-4 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 1-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 24 3-16 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 52 1-8 | unchgd | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25-25 1-2 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20-47 1-2 | | 01 1-2 |
| do. do. New York ... | 4-86 1-8 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 p.c. | | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th Mar. since | | |
| 3 months' sight ... | 2 3-4 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 3 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 1-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 7-8 | unchgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1-8 | unchgd | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 1 1-2 | unchgd | |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. | Quiet. |
| Futures | ... | Quiet. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | Steady with a good demand. | |
| Total Sales | ... | 6,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | 500 |
| Imports | ... | 7,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 6-86—15 |
| Sept-mber F. G. F. Brown | | 9 11-16 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-35 | 6-14 | 6-03 | 6-07 | 6-07 |
| —13 | —12 | —11 | —11 | —11 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. | April-May. | |
| 6-07 | 6-09 | 6-11 | 6-12 | |
| —11 | —11 | —13 | —10 | |

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-39 Jan. 11-12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-31 Jan. 11-40

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 17,000 |
| Receipts at ,, Last year | ... | 12,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | ..... |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 14,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | | ...12-75—40 |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 11-35—20 | | Declined on South'n selling of futures in the local market and to longs unloading. |
| Futures—Month of Dec. 11-42—42 | | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 11 15-16—3-16 |
| Futures month of Oct. | ... 11-3.—24 |
| Futures month of Dec. | ... 11-35—19 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Steady. |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. ... ... | ... d 5 3-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... | ... d 5 5-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... | ... d 5 7-16 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... | ... d 5 12-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger ... ... | ... d 5 14-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger ... ... | ... d 6 |
| Good Oomras M. G. ... ... | ... d 5 13-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... | ... d 5 15-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... | ... d 6 1-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... ... | ... d 5 11-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... | ... d 5 13-16 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... | ... d 6 2-16 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... ... | ... d 6 3-32 |
| Fine Broach ... ... ... | ... d 6 7-16 |
| Good Khandeish ... ... | ... d 5 10-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish... ... | ... d 5 12-16 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... | d 6 1-4 |
| Buyers, &c—Nominal. | |
| Months—Aug.-Sept. | |
| Good Tinnevelly | ... d 6 6-16 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi 25—1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 5-8—1-8
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Done.—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...Nominal No sellers.
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Buyers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship... 52
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c.ex-ship 52 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 71 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-11—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers. Firm.
METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... £ 87 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 6 1-3 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | ... £ 55 1-3 |
| Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... | ... 4 15 0 |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ..... | ... 11 5 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. | 5 8 9 |

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...,,Nominal.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 17-6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Still very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ...16 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull. Still quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...14 8 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Firm on account of few sellers owing to continued drought. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...19—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—High prices asked check business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—No demand but prices steady.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29th August, 1911.

Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to the Jain Holiday.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Aug., 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ..... | 33 | 37,707 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 24 | 28,604 |

## TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 379 bales |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 8,107 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,783 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 494 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 21 ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 1,021 ,, |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 324 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 13 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,217 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 395 ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 9,956 ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 705 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,991 ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 2,448 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil |

## SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 12th Aug, 1911, were Rs. 1,870, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 12th Aug. 1911, Rs. 60,044.

## CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

In the jute market the prices of puccs bales were steady, while kutcha bales were quieter as mills have shut up for the present.

There was little inquiry in the gunny market and little business is to be expected until lower rates are accepted by the sellers.

Moderate business of an all round character with no special line outstanding was done in the share market and the exchange continued steady, but there was not much doing.

## B. E. S. AND T. COMPANY, LD.

### The Annual Report.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, July 19th, 1911, at the Electrical Federation Offices, Kingsway, London, W. C., Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., presiding.

The Assistant Secretary (Mr. F. C. Austen) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Owing to the fact that the Chairman is reluctantly prevented by ill-health from attending this meeting, the duty has devolved on me of presenting to you the annual report for last year, which has been already circulated to all shareholders and which I presume you will now consent to take as read. I am sure that you will all join with me in expressing the regret that we feel, not only for obvious reasons, at our Chairman's unavoidable absence, but at the cause of that absence, and in wishing him a complete and speedy recovery. You will have seen from the report that the net receipts resulting from the past year's operations amount to £97,177 17s. 5d., compared with £82,695 13s. 8d. for the previous year, being an increase of £14,482 3s.9d. After deducting debenture interest amounting to £33,013 2s. 7d. there remains the sum of £64,164 14s.10d., to which is to be added £4,567 4s. 0d., the amount brought forward from the previous year making an available total of £68,731 18s. 10d. Of this amount, £35,983 4s. 0d. is required for the dividend paid on the preference shares to August 15th last, and for the proportion dividend accrued to December 31st last, leaving a balance of £32,748 14s. 10d, which the directors recommend should be dealt with by placing £15,000 to depreciation and £6,000 to sinking fund, carrying forward £11,748 14s. 10d. to next account. The total revenue from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the tramways, amounted during the year to £219,317 3s. 9d. an increase of £21,439 4s. 6d. over the revenue of the previous year, which additional revenue was earned by the further expenditure of only £7,007. The increased revenue derived from the working of the tramways provided us with £10,197 of the gross increase, and £9,369 is attributable to increased receipts in the electricity supply branch.

DEPRESSION IN MILL INDUSTRY.

You will no doubt remember that at the last general meeting allusion was made to the depression then existing in the mill industry, and to its retarding effect upon the progress of our traffic receipts. I am unable to say as yet that this depression has passed away. The past year was described by the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, at their recent annual meeting, as having been one of the most unfortunate ones in the history of the Bombay cotton industry. A large number of the mills have suspended work, and several others have been working half-time, with the result, as estimated, that about 30,000 people have been thrown out of employment. There can be no doubt that the closing of so many mills has adversely affected our traffic receipts, both last year and this. The Board nevertheless feel that they are justified in regarding as decidedly satisfactory the further improved results in the working of the tramways, which, notwithstanding those adverse circumstances, have been achieved—viz., an increased net return of £7,304 9s. 1d.—and which continues to be maintained. In order to meet the demand for increasing travelling facilities, your directors have found it necessary further to augment the Company's rolling stock by the addition this year of twelve more cars, as mentioned in the report.

There are two or three other matters on which I may perhaps say a few words. The first is one connected with the Royal visit to India in the coming winter. The King and Queen are to arrive in Bombay on December 2nd, and leave for Delhi on the 5th of that month, and great preparations are being made to accord their Majesties a fitting reception on their landing in Bombay. All leading firms doing business in Bombay, and our Company amongst them, have been invited to subscribe to the fund which is being raised for this purpose, and your directors have decided, subject to your concurrence, to make a contribution of Rs. 5,000. They now ask you to confirm this decision. You will be pleased to hear that the arrangements for illuminating the principal public buildings in Bombay have been entrusted to us. The second matter, outside the range of our own business operations, to which I will briefly allude, as likely to be of interest to you, is the Institution during the last year of the Bombay Hydro-Electric Power Co., whose works are now in active progress and who hope in the course of the next few years to provide the large mill industries at Bombay with electric power considerable volume and on favourable terms. I allude to this primarily because an idea seems to have taken shape in some quarters that this undertaking necessarily implies antagonism to ours. Gentlemen, knowing Bombay well, as I do, I can assure you that this is a complete misapprehension. There is plenty of room for both of us, and with the elementary conditions of our licence safeguarded as they are, I venture to say that we can heartily wish success to the Hydro-Electric Co. in their enterprise, and that, so far from there being risk of injurious competition between the two companies in their respective spheres of activity, they are much more likely to derive benefit from mutual assistance and friendly co-operation.

DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

The third and last matter on which I have to say a word is the very interesting question of the prospect of a dividend on our ordinary shares. The net receipts, after providing for working and administration expenses, amount to £94,000, and this sum just suffices for interest on the first and second debentures, including in the latter the £50,000 taken up after the close of the financial year, for the sinking fund and depreciation assignment, and for the dividend on the preference shares. But as you have seen, we carry forward nearly £12,000, and the profit on this year's working over that of the previous year, £14,000, is, roughly speaking, equally divided between the older and younger branches of our undertaking. This shows that the older, the tramways, has a healthy capacity for further development, and that the younger—supply for lighting and power—is making speedy and vigorous progress. Let me remind you that the sums carried to profit and loss account under the latter head for the last four years successively have been as follows (in round figures): £2,000, £8,000, £16,000, and £23,000.

For these results we are greatly indebted to the zealous and capable management of Mr. Rimington, aided by Mr. Cooper, our chief engineer, and the Bombay staff. As you are aware, when Mr. Rimington is in England, Mr. Cooper takes his place in Bombay, and I must not let this occasion pass without paying a tribute to the patience, tact, and firmness displayed by him and other officers of the Company in dealing with a strike of a number of our traffic employes, which otherwise might have developed serious results. I am confident that these sentiments are fully endorsed by our Consultative Committee in Bombay, whose co-operation we find very valuable.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1910, now before the meeting, be, and the same are hereby received and adopted, together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the payment of the preference dividend as mentioned therein, be confirmed."

Mr. C. Shirreff Hilton seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Walter Hughes, C. I. E., the retiring directors, Sir Edward Sassoon and Mr. F. W. Chanter were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. D. Greenwood, seconded by Col. G. R. C. Westropp, the auditors, Messrs. Whinney, Smith, and Whinney were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

## EXPLORATION OF ETHIOPIA.

### Unknown Districts Visited.

THE Royal geographical Society has received an interesting account of the experiences of Major Gwynn in carrying out frontier delimitation work in Abyssinia. In 1902 an expedition was organised under the auspices of Mr. A. Butler, C. M. G., the object of which was the exploration of the southern frontier region of Abyssinia. To this interesting expedition was attached Captain P. Maude, R. E., whose prime duty was to carry out a series of survey operations, as well as make recommendations for the future frontier line. In 1907 a treaty based on Captain Maude's recommendations was concluded, which defined the boundary between our East African Colonies and the Emperor Menelek's country. Another stipulation of this treaty was that the boundary line was to be definitely fixed by a special delimitation commission, and in order to do this Major C. W. Gwynn, C. M. G., D. S. O., R. E., was appointed by the British Government to carry out the important work of delimitation. It may be mentioned that the frontier to be delimitated by Major Gwynn extended from the junction of the Ganale and Dana rivers in the east to the southern terminal of the Sudan-Abyssinian boundary, at the intersection of latitude 6deg. north and longitude 35deg. west. This was a total length of some six hundred miles.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

The "personnel" of the commission consisted of Captain R. Waller, R. E. (assistant-commissioner), Captain G. Condon (transport officer), Dr. R. E. Drake Brockman (medical officer), and Corporal C. Carter and Sapper C. Fever, both assistant surveyors and of the Royal Engineers. The party left these shores in the June of 1908, reaching Dire Dana about three weeks later. In the account that Major Gwynn has sent to the Royal Geographical Society of this journey he says that his transport consisted of about one hundred camels with a dozen riding mules and ponies. His native following, which comprised 90 Somalis, were all untrained men, but about 70 per cent. of them were specially armed. At the end of July Dire Dana was left behind. Progress, however, was exceedingly slow, owing to the bad state of the roads and the poor condition of the animals, and still further delay was necessitated owing to the delay in appointing Abyssinian representatives through the illness of the Emperor Menelek. All this delay was in the end turned to good account, for it enabled the party to carry out some extended survey operations.

Addis Abeba was reached about the end of August. A little further on in the journey the leaders of the party paid a visit to the Alila concession. Major Gwynn has something very interesting to say of this colony of businesslike Frenchmen who have established themselves on the spurs of the eastern scarp. The main object of the enterprise, he says, is to raise cattle for the markets of Aden, Jibutil, and the Red Sea ports. The country is eminently suitable, and the railway extension will provide an easy means of transport. The main difficulty is the lack of organisation to control cattle diseases. Rinderpest is prevalent in Abyssinia, and at any time the coast markets may be closed to Abyssinian cattle. M. Gros, the leading "concessionnaire" has another farm for the cultivation of coffee, situated in the vicinity of Assabat, and it is hoped that by the time the railway reaches the Hawash both his enterprises will be in a position to avail themselves of the start they have of other competitors.

A CURIOUS CHURCH.

On leaving Addis Abeba the party made their way to Ginir and crossed the Hawash at the upper end of the marshy plain of Wanji. In the neighbourhood of this plain there is a small Abyssinian village and Customs post. The account says that it has "a curious little church consisting of a stone-built cube surmounted by a sharp steeple-like roof, also of stone. The church was probably a Mahomedan shrine originally, similar to that at Sheikh Hussein and others in the Arussi country. . . . The opposing scarp, from Ankober southwards, runs in a great wall, crested with the more distant mountains round Addis Abeba. It was a glorious day of blue sky and driving white cloud masses, throwing shadows of all gradations of blue and purple, while the ripe corn-fields and pasture fields on the terraces below were gold and green, in the sun."

When the party had nearly arrived at Ginir Major Gwynn found his main caravan in a deplorable condition. More than a third of the Somalis were down with fever of a bad type, and his transport animals had suffered greatly despite the amount of care that was bestowed on them. Even the officers had fever. It was believed that a supply of transport animals would be secured at Ginir, but it seems that the place has lost a great deal of its importance as a trade centre. The main business transacted there is the illicit traffic in arms.

At the end of November the party reached the junction of the Daua and the Ganale rivers and found a post of the Boma Trading Company established on the right bank, with Mr. Horneyold and his assistant, Mr. Vincent, in charge. A trying march was effected on the long waterless stretch from El Wak (the well of God) to Takaba. Dr. Drake Brockman contracted black-water fever soon after the party left Malka Sala, and to Captain Condon fell the task of carrying him, when convalescent, over the 56 miles of waterless tract from Muddo to Banisa. Lake Rudolf was reached in the February of the following year.

Major Gwynn concludes his account by saying that the ethnology of Southern Abyssinia is very interesting and there is much scope for scientific investigation. The Galla race is especially interesting: They exhibit a curious mixture of Paganism and Mahomedanism. Little is known of them, and it is difficult to pick up the broad facts of their distribution from the map. There seems little doubt that, like the Somalis, they are of Asiatic origin, and invaded Abyssinia from the Gulf of Aden.

A prosecution by the Postmaster General took place at Belfast on the 28th July, in which the decision will have a far-reaching effect upon business houses. A firm was summoned for refusing to pay a sum, 4s, on undelivered packets which bore the instruction, "If undelivered return to——" The space contained the address of the firm. A Post Office official admitted that during his thirty years' experience this was the first case of the kind that had come under his notice. The firm was ordered to pay the amount claimed, with costs.

Austria-Hungary, like other countries, has been suffering from a spell of intense heat. Deaths from sunstroke have occurred daily in all parts of the Monarchy. The highest shade temperature registered has been 112 degrees in Southern Hungary. Vienna and Budapest for the last ten days of July, experienced temperatures varying between 96 and 101 degrees.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—August 26, at Simla, to Mr and Mrs H A Chambers, a son.

HARDIE—August 26, at Madras, the wife of S W Hardie, Esq., F R C S, Conjeeveram, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWERS—SARKIES—July 26, at Mussoorie, by the Rev J F T Hallowes, M A, Percy Lloyd Bowers, P W D, Bombay, only son of the Rev F H Bowers, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, to Frances Muriel Aline, elder daughter of J C Sarkies, Esq., Opium Department.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

R. G. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Association) Cosperage 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Evening Bellringer and his Son." A perfect picture of tinted photographs. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "A man's dollars don't always make up for the lack of common sense."—Philadelphia Record

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. Paper to be read:—"The Vadaris of the villages round the Davlali Camp in the Nasik District," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

## FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The adjourned inquiry touching the death of Rukhmanibai, (60), a Hindu woman who died of the injuries sustained on the 18th instant, through having been knocked down by a motor-car on Frere Road, was resumed by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay.

Mr. G. A. Schlechtendahl, who was driving the motor, was examined as a witness and deposed that while passing a victoria which was in front of him, the deceased woman suddenly ran across the street. On the witness blowing the horn she became confused and attempted to go back. She was knocked down by the left mud-guard of the car. The witness stopped the car, took her in and conveyed her to the hospital where she was treated and sent home. The car was going about twelve miles an hour at the time. He made a report to the police on his way back from the hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## ALLEGED GAMBLING.

The Bombay Police on Monday night arrested thirty-three Hindus, who are alleged to have been gambling in a bungalow on the Banganga, Walkeshwar. The accused are said to be rich persons and to have gambled at high stakes. The police seized several sets of ivory dice and Rs. 2,000 on the ground. The accused have been liberated on bail to appear before the magistrate this morning.

## SILVER JUBILEE GIRASSIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

THE Kumars and masters of the Girasia College, Gondal, together with a large number of visitors, recently celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the College. The distribution of the Limbdi prizes was the chief event of the evening.

Mr. M. E. Desai, Vice-Principal, in addressing the gathering, said that their grateful acknowledgements were due to the princely founder of the College for the zeal, liberality and solicitude that he had at all times and under all circumstances, displayed for the moral and material welfare of the Girassia community. Of this the College was a living example; and they could not sufficiently express their indebtedness to him for the generosity that had invariably marked all his relations with the institution. The prizes to be awarded had been found ed by the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi to mark his appreciation of the blessings conferred on the Girassias by this institution. Before he came to the gadi, H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi had many opportunities of knowing the feelings and aspirations of the Girassias and of studying the means suited to elevate them, and maintain in their position, and the fact that the College had always received his kind support was a proof, if any were needed, of the necessity of such an institution in Kathiawar.

Mr Sutariya then presented the prizes.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time Occupied in Transmission | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hrs. | Mts. |
| Turkey..... | 28 | 5 | 33 p.m. | 20 | 22 |
| Teheran ... | 29 | 1 | 5 p. m. | 1 | 55 |
| Suez ..... | 29 | 2 | 10 p.m | ... | 50 |

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacun will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Zanzibar Seychelles and Durban-Mauritius interrupted (28-4-11).

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### FOREST ACT PROSECUTION.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayen G. Ghandavarkar, Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, applied for the admission of the appeals of Satwa Trimbuk and three others, who were convicted by Mr. S. A. Palsikar, First Class Magistrate of Nasik, of felling and removing trees from a reserved forest without a permit and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each with a fine of Rs. 25 with Rs. 50 to be paid as compensation.

The Magistrate believed two of the witnesses who had seen the accused actually cutting the trees. The timber cut was taken into the Ladchi village with the help of the contractor, who lent his seal for the making of the logs. The second accused was the police patel at the time of the offence. On appeal, the Sessions Judge, Mr. C. E. Palmer, saw no reason to interfere with the convictions and sentences.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Weldon, rejected his application and dismissed the appeal.

### MESSRS. BERTIE SMITH'S CLAIM.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the suit brought by Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Company, Limited, in liquidation, against Hormusji Ratanji Umrigar, was called on for consent decree.

By the consent terms, the defendant was to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of the balance standing to the credit of the account of Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Company in the Mercantile Bank and Rs. 423 in full settlement of their claim; all other claims of the plaintiffs against the defendant were dismissed. The parties were to bear their own costs.

### CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Shah Jivraj Ratansey against the Bombay Cotton Mills and Mr. K. D. Sethna to recover Rs. 5,000, being the amount deposited with the company in the time of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Desai with the Advocate General, appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Bhabha, holding Mr. Jehangir Davar's brief, for the second defendant.

The Company admitted the deposit in the course of correspondence and pleaded that there was no cause of action against them. Mr. Sethna said he had done all he could to avoid litigation and had offered to take the plaintiffs to the Chamber Judge. The plaintiff was at fault as he had delayed to prove his claim.

His Lordship granted a decree to the plaintiff, but ordered him to pay the two sets of costs of the two defendants as he was wholly responsible for the litigation.

### BHOIWADA LAND DISPUTE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell, who had in the suit brought by Ramabai, a widow, against Dewkabai, a widow, and Gulam Hussein Mulla Hussanally, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and against the second defendant with costs.

Mr. Jinnah, with the Advocate-General, appeared for the appellant-defendant; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Mulla were for the plaintiff-respondent.

The plaintiff claimed for a declaration that she was absolutely entitled to a piece of land at Bhoiwada on the Parel Road, and that the sale of it by the first defendant to the second was not valid and binding on her and for possession of the same.

Mr. Justice Russell had held that second defendant was affected with notice of the plaintiff's tenure and ownership, and it could not be held that the defendant had acted in good faith. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs, but ordered her to pay the costs of the structure on the land in dispute erected by the second defendant.

After many arguments had been advanced by both sides, the parties came to a settlement and took an order by consent. By this it was declared that the plaintiff was absolutely entitled to the land in dispute; she was to pay the costs of the structure, the amount to be settled by the parties within fourteen days or, in case of a dispute, to be determined by Mr. N. D. Kanga, Civil Engineer; the defendant to deliver up possession on the payment of the amount so ascertained; Mr. Kanga's fees were to be borne equally by the parties and the defendant was to pay all costs of the lower Court; parties to bear their own costs in appeal.

### ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

The petitioners, Nankalal Gopalsa and Bhikabalsa, prayed, before the District Judge, for the grant of probate of the will to the estate of deceased Sakharam Pitamber alleging that the testator died on the 5th October, 1909, leaving property worth Rs. 60,000 in Parla in East Khandesh, that he executed his last will and testament on 3rd October, 1909, and that the petitioners were appointed executors by the will. Chaganbai, the senior widow of the deceased, put in her caveat that the will was a false and fabricated document. Mr. J. D. Diksh it, the acting Judge of Khandesh, holding the will to be a forgery refused to admit it to probate and dismissed the application with costs. Against his order an appeal was filed. Their Lordships Justices Russell and Chandavarkar heard the appeal.

Mr. Branson, with Messrs. G.S. Rao and Samarth, appeared for the appellant (applicants) and Messrs. Weldon and Kazi Kabiruddin, with Mr. Bhide for the respondent, senior widow Chaganbai.

The arguments of the Counsel were heard yesterday.

### ORIENTAL vs. OCCIDENTAL TEETH.

#### Defence of Free Choice in Marriage.

Sir George Birdwood has an interesting letter in the "Times" controverting a statement that the people of India have better teeth than the people of England, because they live on simpler food. He says that the true causes of their fine teeth are, among others,

(1) Their habit of cleaning their teeth with the yielding soft twigs of certain sacred trees, and,

(2) Of chewing "betel-nut" with "betel-leaf," and

(3) Above all to the universal, Oriental habit, imperative among Hindus, of having their children submitted before marriage to the most anxious physical inspection, particularly of the teeth and nails (teeth being "doublets" of nails, as the upper and lower jaws are of arms and legs and the head—"Tom Noddy"—of the whole trunk). They regard fine teeth and nails as the most convincing credentials of a sound and vigorous constitution and the happiest guarantees of male descendants. Their teeth are the result of at least 3,000 years' practice of these religious rites.

IN SPITE OF THEIR TEETH.

But much has to be sacrified to the rigorous rule of the marriages of children being arranged by their parents. It is sound "eugenics" for tropical and sub-tropical countries. But it has extinguished the "love chase" after a wife and subdued the "romantic temperament" [of our common Aryan humanity to the subdued "classical temperament," and made all the difference that separates the peoples of England, Northern (Frankish) France, Germany, and Scandinavia and the peoples of ancient Italy and Greece, and still ancient India, India of the Hindus.

If English parents refused their daughter in marriage to the man of her choice because of his dental defects she would marry him "in spite of his teeth," (and rightly by our temperate zone eugenics! The "love chase" is everything for the moral and physical welfare of the Northern races; and capture, as from the oldest old, and not traffick, our wisest way of wedlock, and it is a German [illegible] more than sound [illegible] even a Hindu's.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The monsoon has further improved and the only districts where no rain has fallen, are Gujarat, Sind, the western and central parts of the Punjab and the north-west Frontier Provinces. The total rainfall reported to-day is fifteen per cent. in excess of the days' normal. The depression from the Bay is now crossing the Coast near Cuttack and is likely to move to-day in a north-westerly direction. It has become slightly deeper since yesterday, and is not likely to prove abortive.

The chief falls are:—Kyaukpyu reports two inches; Akyab, Balasore, Cuttack and Gaya, one and a half; Benares, two; Allahabad, Lucknow and Simla one; Rawalpindi, two; Murree and Jagdalpur, three; Chanda, one; Raipur and Gopalpur, two.

The forecast predicts that rainfall may become heavier in the east of the Central Provinces and extend into the west of the Central Provinces of Central India. Scattered rain is possible over the greater part of north-west India. A decrease is probable in the east of the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Kassala," Captain A. Wigard, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury, reports having experienced strong south-east trades, until 20 degree S., thence moderate N.-W. winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Esplanade | | Byculla | Fort | Colaba |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered ..... | 46·79 | 50·39 | 49·54 | 41·20 | |
| Tuesday, 29th August..... | 0·10 | 0·02 | 0·10 | 0·38 | |
| Total ..... | 46·89 | 50·41 | 50·44 | 41·58 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 60·79 | 54·33 | 55·26 | 47·65 | |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1909. | Corpdg. Total 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill. ... | 1·18 | 42·67 | 65·43 | 56·27 |

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3,844 tons, Captain N Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 82 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Kassala, 2,498 tons, Captain A Wynd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bunbury, with a cargo of jarrahwood.

The steamer Shirley, 2192 tons, Captain R Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1257 tons, Captain A Newby, will sail to-day for Red Sea Ports and Jeddah, with 661 pilgrims.

The B I S N Co's steamer Malda, 1250 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for Bunreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons, Captain G W Cockman will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook . Comdr ...Shearm ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr .....Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Aug. 29.

Arlington Court.....2832 Jones .....L'pool .....
W & A Graham & Co
Avala.....2382 Canhan .....T Morrison & Co
Achilles.....2870 Galt .....S W & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Sn wden .....G Cotton & Co
Brilliant .....(Bque) 2609 Grant Standard Oil Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill .....F F Campbell & Co
Dorerio.....2557 Young .....T Morrison & Co
Drumeldric.....2926 McMahon .....
Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....S Tajbhoy
Gerd.....751 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
Hartlepool .....2729 Ward .....
Havildar.....3086 Tons .....
Helios .....860 Kenedeen .....F F Cam, bell & Co
Nairung .....2826 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Paitana.....1934 Tallant .....M M & Co
Shirely .....2192 Stone .....T Morrison & Co
Delhi.....4900 Brodsbaw .....Shanghai.....13-9....
P & O Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Wildenfels | 3535 | Wilemnann | Antwerp | | via Karachi 2-9 .. W & A Graham & Co |
| C & R Clan Murray | 3121 | Woodall | Calicut | 3-9 | J Finlay & Co |
| D & E Hindoo | 3156 | Groves | Hull | 3-9 | J Finlay & Co |
| G Mahammadi | 1251 | Newby | 28-8 | | B & P S N Co |
| K Dalrasan | 3511 | Snodden | Antwerp | 10-9 | T M & Co |
| O Arlington Court | 2832 | Jones | Antwerp | 1-9 | W & A G & Co |
| P Lawoo | 1817 | Ancis | Repairing | | H T Ayoob |
| Q Umona | 2285 | Mitchell | Hull | 1-9 | W & G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Lahore...4124 Macpherson ..Karachi...2-9
K Saxon & Co
2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson ...Liverpool...8-9.....
W & A G & Co
3 Iresmere...2316 Hunter .....T Morrison & Co
3 Messina ...7756 Aldridge ...Dunkirk.....5-9.....
W & A Graham & Co
4 Gothic .....2470 Walterworth . Antwerp...3-9...
T Morrison & Co
5 St Fillans ...2307 Sutherland ...Antwerp ...1-9
W & A Graham & Co
6 Chyebassa...3992 Wodge...Antwerp...7-9 M M & Co
7 Koerber ...3157 Foresti...Trieste...1-9 A L S N Co
8 Colobaria 3451 Kennedy Calcutta 26-8 M M & Co
9 Kirkfield.....3395 Dermody.....Dunkirk.....5-9..
T Morrison & Co
10 & 11 Assaye...4359 Cockman.....Shanghai...30-8
P & O Co
12&13 Oceana...3705 Jones...London... 9-9...P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....950 McDiarmed ..Karachi .. 1-9...
M M & Co
15 Malda 1250 Bamber...Bunreh...30-8...M M & Co
16 Somali.....1615.....Kasoh.....Zanzibar...21-8
A Strandes Co

Offside Q

Dredger Jinga.....401 Morrison...Repairing...B I Trust
H W V D
Kassala.....505 Klug .....M M & Co
H W P D
Sabarmati.....521 Ahmed ..Repairing.....B S N Co
Netravati .....699 Fakeera .....Karachi ...B S N Co
B I Dock
Kola.....510 Morrison .....M M & Co
M W D D
Purnea.....2126 Williams ..Durban .....7-9.....
M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Kassala ..... | Wyed ..... | Bunbury, Aug 8 |
| | Wakasa Maru ..... | Neilsen ..... | Kobe, July 29 |
| | Naderi..... | Hughes ..... | Aden, Aug 21 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Shirley ..... | Stone ..... | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Assaye, Cockman, for Shanghai.
„ Malda, Bamber, for Bunreh, &c.
„ Mohammadi, Newby, for Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hartlepool, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Ville-de-la-Ciotat, for Marseilles.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer D Balduino, from Genoa left Aden on the 28th at night and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 3rd Sept afternoon. And the same Co's steamer Capri left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 27th instant.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th August.

693. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

694. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 30th instant at 7-30 p.m.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti.

R. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. R. V. R.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR HULL.

Dalrazan s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Messina s—22,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 30th August, 1911.

### CATCH-CROPS.

THE increase of energy in the agricultural arena, the result both of a more scientific study of the ingredients and capabilities of the soil and of the insistent spur of necessity, that most powerful of all persuaders, has brought about a system of double-cropping in England, wherever climate and an early harvest permit it. It was difficult at first to convince the British farmer that more than one crop could be coaxed out of his acres in the year. He, no more than the Indian rice-grower in the regions of our one and only monsoon, looked for a second harvest. But now the farmer, in the favoured places of the South of England, makes arrangements for his Catch-Crops on a matter of course system, which succeeds admirably wherever the soil is light and where he can be assisted by the pulverising action of sheep, which fertilise the ground where close-folding of these animals is practised. The two crops are not, of course, of equal value. The main reliance is generally placed on the crop that is sown in the autumn and matured in the summer, though fate and the weather often raise the second crop to first place. When fine, sunny weather—not too frequent a boon for the British farmer—enables him to have an early harvest, he can place his sheep in good time in the stubble to do a double duty while fattening themselves, until he comes with steam-plough and harrow to make all in order for the root-crop, the winter rye, barley, vetches, or mustard, a plant much honored of late, which, however well it goes with beef in any farm, seems less allied than turnips with mutton, but as the sheep take kindly to its pungent leaves, the farmer is content to grow it. The fourteen Southern Counties of England, famous for their sheep, do little in winter fallow, for the moment the steam-harvester clears the field of corn the ground is broken up by the plough and the cultivator gets in crops that will help his flock through the harsh and hungry spring months, from March onwards when he folds his sheep and lets them eat down the rows of green feed as they stand. The soil is soon ready with an addition of nothing more than a measure of superphosphate applied, as the seed is committed to the ground, to the already manured area, for a promising sowing of swedes, mangolds, rapeseed or turnips.

In England unfortunately the seasons are not punctual. They do not coincide with the dates given in the Calendar, no matter how anxiously they are looked for. But when an early harvest is possible it is marvellous to see how quickly great yellow waving fields of corn, in these days of steam-machinery and electricity, give place to the tender green of newly sown crops. The farmer does not lose a day if he can help it in speeding the departing and welcoming the coming crops. He gives the warm nights of the early autumn or late summer a chance to help in germinating his seed, before cool October dulls their energies. The plants, once strong enough to face the on-coming winter, can hold their own until spring gives them fresh courage. But the soil must be a warm one and the district early in its habits. Again a simple case of the early bird. It takes a shrewd farming brain, however, to decide whether it is best to rely on the sure profit to be made off fields that have revelled in a winter fallow or on the doubling of the small profit possible from two crops of less value. If the summer be too dry there is a danger as well as an advantage to be considered. The harvest is certain to be early but the soil hard and arid will not be as favorable to the second crop as, if it retained some of the moisture, a moderate season ensures. The root crop is then sure to be light and may not suffice to supply the shortage of grass and hay, resulting from a droughty summer, that makes winter a terror to the sheep and cattle farmer. It is certain that the catch-crop system entails much more labour and obliges the cultivator to use his judgment more rapidly than when he calmly waited on the seasons, whether they were up to date or not, for the tilling of his fields; when he ploughed and sowed in the spring or the autumn according to the exegencies of his crop, and watched his seed germinate, spring and grow in the good old fashion without haste if without rest; looked at the sky for portents as to the probability of rain or sunshine, but took what came with submission, tempered, as is the way of farmers, with much grumbling. In those spacious times he made the best of his one harvest starting again on the regular rotation at his dead ease as the inevitable months came round. Now he has a year of hustle and bustle, is driven to utilise on the moment what the skies allow, defeats the elements if he can, and makes ready for all emergencies. The modern spirit of forcing a profit, wherever it can be caught, has taken possession of the erstwhile easy-going farmer.

PORTUGUESE WINES. THE value of Portuguese wines exported is, it appears, increasing and amounts now to normally over £2,000,000 per year. The Secretary at the British Legation at Lisben in his annual report, says the actual production cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated at as much as 7,000,000 hectolitres, of the value of nearly £5,000,000. Portugal's place in the list of wine-producing countries is, therefore, seventh as regards production and sixth as regards value. The past year was a favourable one for growers; though the harvest was below the average, the quality was excellent; moreover, stocks accumulated from other years were cleared off. The export greatly increased to Germany and Switzerland, and it is anticipated that France as the result of its strikes, will buy largely this year. The export of port shows a steady increase, and this wine has regained its former favour. The efforts made by the Government to prevent imitations of port and Madeira are maintained, and are having effect in stimulating the production and sale of these justly famed wines. A sparkling wine, similar to champagne, is produced in Portugal and is said to be of excellent quality. British importers are about to investigate its possibilities. The export of cheap wines to the African colonies is on the increase, and it is proposed to legislate with a view to substituting these wines for the deleterious spirits supplied to the natives. Another point mentioned in connection with Portuguese wine is that a considerable proportion, though unfit to drink, is nevertheless valuable for distilling purposes. The United Kingdom takes little of this, and the question of increasing imports is to be considered when prices rule low, which is not the case at present. The distilling industry has shown development of late in Portugal, and brandy of good quality is produced; the annual export is about 2,000 hectolitres, of the value of £13,000, the greater part going to Brazil and Russia. Portugal abounds in mineral waters, both for the table and for medicinal purposes, but hardly any export trade is done. Aerated waters are made in the country; the chief firm being a British one. Excellent beer is also brewed, and a certain amount is exported to the colonies but not elsewhere. There is, however, a great future before Portuguese wines and similar products, if there is sufficient enterprise to push them.

THE HOUSEHOLDER AND THE AEROPLANE. INDIA is leading the way in the East in legislating for aviation, and so great is the progress which the science has made that new laws and regulations for the observance of airmen are being called for practically all over the world. In a few spots, which are greatly frequented by airmen, the inhabitants now experience something of what may be the common lot, when manufacturers have learned to make aeroplanes cheaply, and therefore the outcry which is now being raised in the districts round the Brooklands aerodrome, is of peculiar interest from this point of view. There are two principal causes of complaint. One is the habit of low-flying or flying practically to the danger of the public; the other is the noise caused by bringing the machines over inhabited districts outside the aerodrome in the early hours of the morning. Favourite hours of flight are between 3-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., when most people prefer to be asleep, but the people of Weybridge and Byfleet say that the constant passing of aeroplanes above their houses repeatedly awakes them. Many aeroplane engines make a frightful noise, and it is complained that even with a Gnome engine, admittedly the least objectionable, it is only after constant familiarity that a man can remain undisturbed beneath its noisy whirr. The nuisance would be much mitigated if the flyers remained within the limits of the aerodrome, or flew at considerable heights—a thousand feet or so. However, Brooklands experience is that, when an aviator is flying to improve his control or generally to test his machine, and when he is undertaking passenger flights or instructing pupils, he probably rarely mounts above four or five hundred feet, while it is a frequent habit to make such tests over neighbouring houses at a height of not more than 20 to 40 feet. No excuse can be given for such low flying. It is claimed for an aviator that, if he is careful to keep a look out he can easily make an approximate estimate of the distance of the objects over which he is flying. It will be well for the Aero Club to take notice of complaints such as these, especially when they are taken up so widely as these appear to have been in Weybridge and Byfleet. The alternative is that the regulation of aerial traffic shall be handed over to the police, and in that event it is quite possible that the position of the aviator may become no more desirable than was that of the early motorist.

THE ATLANTIC RUN IN THREE DAYS. THE present is the day of such enormous developments in the shipping, both of peace and war, that one is hardly surprised when one hears a proposal to cross the Atlantic in three days. This it is intended to accomplish by the new route from Galway to Halifax, which are only about 2,000 miles apart or two-thirds of the distance separating Liverpool and New York. Thus without any further increase in the speed of passenger liners, a boat like the Mauretania should be able to cut down the time from a little less than five days to three days. This scheme is by no means in the air. It has been maturing for some time and now Sir Wilfrid Laurier is understood to have definitely guaranteed it subsidies while Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, has also promised official financial assistance. On the English side the Midland and Great Western, the Great Southern of Ireland, and the London and North-Western Railways are understood to be strongly supporting the scheme, while assurances of financial support have come from two of the big Atlantic shipping companies and a firm of shipbuilders largely interested in Trans-Atlantic trade. It is expected, under the new scheme, that passengers from London will travel direct to Galway Harbour without change. At Holyhead specially constructed vessels will convey the trains across the Irish Sea to Kingstown, where they will be run straight on to the Irish tracks and so to Galway. The harbour to be constructed at Galway will allow the largest liner afloat to come alongside the pier. Halifax, on the other hand, is at least 800 miles nearer Galway than either Boston or New York. It has an ice-free port and excellent deep-water harbour all the year round. From Halifax harbour, of course, fast trains would take passengers to New York, Chicago, and other United States destinations, but in the matter of freight it will readily be seen that so swift a service to the door of Canada will help her trade materially, particularly with regard to through freight to the Pacific Coast and the Far East.

REUTER states that a lieutenant has been killed whilst flying at St. Petersburg.

REUTER states that according to a telegram from Charleston by a terrific storm has swept the coast there, doing heavy damage to the rice and cotton crop.

REUTER states that it is announced that the Countess of Minto has become president of the Home Committee of the Indian Nursing Association.

IT is stated that Major-General Cowans will be appointed Quarter-Master General of the War Office.

THE Simla A.-D.-C. has abandoned the idea of raising the price of seats in the "Quaker Girl" which was proposed to meet the cost of the Royalty.

THE Government of India have recently received the Secretary of State's orders regarding the Indian Insurance Companies' Bill, and a measure will be introduced into the Council in September.

IT is proposed to form a Burma Kennel Club with the idea of promoting the breeding and keeping of good dogs and having a dog show yearly during the cold season. If supported sufficiently, it will be affiliated to the Indian Kennel Association.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will leave Nagpur on the 12th September, on a tour, and will visit Gondia, Nainpur, Chindwara, Bhandara, Wardha, Yeotmal, Akola, and arrive at Panchmari on the 6th October.

IT is proposed to hold a South Bihar conference of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bankipore about the beginning of November. Mr. Hassan Imam will preside and Mr. W. Maude, Commissioner of Patna Division, will open the proceedings.

THE provisional list of subjects to be discussed at the third Punjab Hindu Conference, to be held at Amritsar during the Dussera holidays, includes all resolutions relating to Hindu grievances through the Land Alienation and Preemption Laws, Hindu Unity, and Nationality, etc. Of new resolutions are one supporting the Hindu University Scheme and another approving of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill and a third protesting against Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill.

A RESOLUTION on the annual report of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission says that improvement in the abatement of smoke nuisances continued during the last year and a further improvement is possible in this direction by a greater care in the management of furnaces. A proposal for the reduction of the present limits of smoke emission is now under the consideration of the Government. Another proposal for the enlargement of the scope of the Act to enable the Commission to deal more effectively with the emission of smoke from coke making by open fires and from furnaces other than those used for domestic and religious purposes is also under the consideration of the Government.

THE Government of India have now before them the question of the revision of Council regulations, the working of which has been carefully watched during past two years. The Local Government have already forwarded their views and these are now under scrutiny in the Home Office. It is difficult to indicate the precise procedure which will be adopted in dealing with their comprehensive problem, but it may be recalled that a committee of the Executive Council was appointed to deal with regulations now in force and similar procedure may, with advantage, be adopted for their revision. The Government of India will, also no doubt, take the advantage of the presence of non-official members at Simla next month to discuss the matter informally.

It is officially announced that the Crystal Palace will be offered by auction by order of the Court on November 28.

THE proposal initiated by the *News Vremya* to complete the Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration Treaties by a similar arrangement between Russia and Great Britain has been warmly taken up by the *Russkoe Selvo*, the most influential newspaper in the Russian Provinces which writes:—"Public opinion in England still believes in the permanency of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907. The conditions are, therefore, favourable for negotiating a Treaty of eternal peace between the two countries. Their interests nowhere conflict, but occasionally we note some friction in the Near East and in Manchuria. Russia, secure from Japanese aggression, would not have to spend millions on her Far Eastern defences. Great Britain could redistribute her Indian Forces.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, AUGUST 11.

### ATHLETICS.

A FEATURE of recent happenings in the athletic world has been the performances of Harry Glasing of New York, who has won three races from scratch in Scotland. His best performance was accomplished in the half mile handicap at the Glasgow Rangers sports, the watch showing a time of 1 min. 56 1-5 secs. Another runner who has pleased the critics lately is D. McNicol, the little Polytechnic Harrier, who holds the one mile championship. He was second to Glasing in each of the latters winning performances, the London Scot doing best by finishing within three yards of the American in a 1,000 yards handicap, which the visitor won in 2 mins. 16 3-5 secs. McNicol is a much improved runner, and though he has not quite reached the record breaking stage, he is quite likely to beat 4 mins. 20 secs. for the mile before his career ends.

### CYCLING.

Perhaps the finest performance of the season so far is the wonderful road ride of C. Moss in the Bath Road "Hundred" this week. The Birmingham crack was on the scratch mark, and not only won the special price for fastest time, but also carried off premier award in the handicap. Well he deserved this, for he rode the 100 miles in 4 hours 51 mins. 20 secs. The great merit of the performance is that the race is decided on the road, and that each competitor is sent on his journey separately, consequently he gets no pacing. The average cyclists looks on ten miles an hour for a century ride as pretty good, as it is, but the figures of Moss make one gasp.

### GOOD SWIMMING.

There is not much wrong with the modern young woman, judging by the performances accomplished in the through London swim last Saturday. The sixteen competitors had to swim from Richmond to Blackfriars in the Thames, a distance of about 15 miles, the tide and current being with them. The race soon developed into a duel between Olive Carson of Leicester and V. Neave of London, the latter finally winning by a 1 tile over three minutes. The winner's time was 4 hours 9 mins. 40secs. a remarkable performance for a girl of 17 years of age.

### CRICKET.

The reason C. B. Fry has not yet made up his mind about the trip to Australia is on account of his connection with the training ship Mercury. He has taken a big interest in this for years, and with his wife, has made himself responsible for the collection of some £3,000 yearly, the sum necessary to keep the ship going. In this work Fry is rendering the Empire great service, and he very rightly considers it of more importance than playing cricket. It would be well if we had more people with like ideas, and who considered service to their Empire before personal pleasures. The old Oxford Blue wants to go to Australia, and providing he can get assurance that the sum of £5,000 will be forthcoming for the wants of the Mercury, he will undertake the captaincy of the M. C. C. team.

### FRY'S DOUBLE.

Fry has been very much to the fore on the cricket field this week, the occasion being the Kent vs. Hants match at Canterbury. He opened the innings for the visitors and made 123 in his own characteristic style. Fry is not a brilliant batsman to watch (such as Jessop, Spooner or Hutchings) but he does convey the impression of scientific batting. He followed up his performance by scoring another century (112) in the second innings, this being the fifth time in his career that he has accomplished the double. His performance at Canterbury is enhanced by the fact that Kent commands a wealth of bowling talent, one of the trundlers he had to face being D. W. Car of "googlie" fame. Fry played the schoolmasters, bowling with ease and the value of this example was not lost on the other Hants batsmen. It may possibly interest my readers if the previous instances of Fry's doubles are given, and which are as follows:—108 and 123 (not out) for Sussex vs. Middlesex in 1898; 129 and 229, Sussex vs. Surrey in 1900; 138 and 101 (not out) for Sussex vs. Kent in 1903; 156 and 106, for Sussex vs. M.C.C. in 1905. It will thus be seen that in each case Fry has had to face good bowling.

### MORE GOOD BATTING.

Though the ban on prepared wickets, save with the aid of the water can and roller, has done much to stop abnormal scoring, several notable batting performances have been recorded this week. Woolley and K.L.Hutchings each reached three figures in the Kent vs. Hants match, the former making 108 and the amateur 103 (not out) this being the first three figure innings of the season for Hutchings, his hits including sixteen 4's. The Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire match also produced some fair scoring, Baker making 101 (not out) for the former county, whilst W. B. Burns 106 for Worcestershire. Then we had Board playing a fine innings of 136 for Gloucestershire vs. Somerset, and Major H. S. Bush obliging with a century 101 (not out) in the Surrey vs. Notts fixture. The Yorkshire vs. Lancashire match also led to a brace of centuries, Denton making 101 (not out) for Yorks, and K. C. McLeod 121 for Lancashire. The old Cambridge running and Rugger Blue was in a rare hitting mood, his strokes including three 6's and sixteen 4's.

Although the bat has generally beaten the ball of late, one very notable bowling feat deserves mention. This was Thompson's performance of taking 6 wickets for 49 runs in the Northampton vs. Leicestershire match.

### SHOWING THE WAY.

THE REAL JESSOP.

G. L. Jessop showed some of his best hitting at Southampton, when he scored 153 out of 216 in 55 mins. against the Hants bowlers. He went in largely for leg hitting, and it was on that side that he made the majority of his twenty-four 4's. Two more centuries yesterday were forthcoming, Arnold making 131, and G.N. Foster 136 for Worcestershire against Somerset. The main feature of yesterday's cricket however was the surprising failure of Kent batsmen against the Lancashire bowlers, of whom W. Brearley took 7 wickets for 86 runs. Surrey also failed against the bowling of Hearne (J.W.) who secured 4 wickets for 36 runs.

The draw between Kent and Hants has led to the former's lead in the county championship being reduced, the percentage of the hop county now being 76, Middlesex 72·50, Warwickshire 67.50 and Yorks 66.66, coming next.

Mead of Hants heads the batting table with an average of 59.46, and it may be added that he has made seven centuries this season. R. H. Spooner is second on the list with 55·08, Kinnear 54·49 coming next.

Thompson holds pride of place among the bowlers, his 80 wickets having cost an average of 15.40, Haigh 73 wickets, average 15·79 being a close second.

### FOR AUSTRALIA.

Further invitations have been issued to P. Mead of Hants, G. Gunn of Notts, and S. J. Woolley of Kent to accompany the M.C.C. team to Australia. It is also possible that J. W. Hearne will be asked to join in, and if so, the tourists will be very strong, though a fast bowler of the W. Brearley stamp is still required.

### FINE JOCKEYSHIP.

Frank Wootton did not greatly distinguish himself during the early part of the season, but he has done splendidly lately. It was as recently as July 17, that he got away from Maher, and yet he now leads the American horseman by 35 wins. Wootton had a great day at Sandown Park last Monday, when he rode five winners out of six mounts, finishing up the afternoon with three wins in succession, thereby accomplishing the "hat trick." Possibly some of my readers may like to hear the origin of this. It arose from the old custom of giving professional cricketers the price of a new hat whenever they took three wickets with successive balls. To return to Wootton, the young Australian finds it difficult to keep his weight down, and it is partly on account of this that he is visiting India at the end of the home flat racing season.

### POLO.

The annual Eaton Hall polo tournament on the Duke of Westminster's private ground is always a big social function, as well as a great sporting event. Among the guests of the Duke are the King and Queen of Spain, both of whom have taken a keen interest in the various sports. The King also assisted Roehampton to beat the Royal Horse Guards (last year's winners) in the first round of the tournament. The soldiers received an allowance of 5 goals, and yet went under by 11 to 8, which speaks well for the ability of the winning team, made of up Capt. G. Haseltine, the King of Spain, W. S. Buckmaster, and the Duke of Roxburghe. Another hot team was the combination representing White's Club, the players being:—The Earl of Shrewsbury, the Duke of Westminster, P. W. Nickalls, and C. D. Miller. The defeat of Roehampton by Rugby in the second round was a bit of a surprise. The winners had one goal start of Roehampton and won by 9 to 6. The King of Spain showed good form for the losers and scored two goals.

### LAWN TENNIS.

The Northumberland Lawn Tennis Tournament at Newcastle invariably attracts a splendid entry and this year's fixture proved no exception. Indeed it was of quite an international character, with representatives of England and Australia in opposition. M. J. G. Ritchie and A. W. Dunlop were left to fight out the singles, the Australian leading off by taking the opening set at 6—2. Ritchie then found his form and eventually ran out the winner by securing the next three sets at 6—2, 6—3, and 6—4. Dunlop was brilliant, but lacked the steadiness of his rival. The pair again met in the final of the doubles, S. N. Doust partnering Dunlop, whilst A. D. Prebble assisted Ritchie. The Australians were the better pair, and though Ritchie and Prebbles won the first set at 9—7, Dunlop and Doust secured the next two and match by 6—2 and 6—1.

### GOLF.

The projected visit of H. H. the Hilton to America will make the amateur championship across the Atlantic of exceptional interest. This will be his first effort to win the honour, and remembering how he won the English championship this season, and played up so well in the open championship, his prospects look good. In the Royal Liverpool man, the Americans will see one of the "old" brigade, and he will upset the theory of some about being too old at forty.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### High Lands Drainage Scheme.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be held this afternoon, consideration will be given to the Commissioner's letter, submitting a proposal to proceed with the work of Section C of the Scheme for the drainage of the portions of the high lands lying between Bhoiwada Cross Road and Love Lane, viz., the portion from Byculla Bridge to the junction of Connaught Road and Reay Road, and requesting sanction to the cost of the work, viz., Rs. 3,86,749, being met by an advance from surpuls cash balances pending subsequent adjustment against a loan to be raised hereafter.

The Commissioner's letter runs:—"It will be in the recollection of the Corporation that under their Resolution No. 7163, dated the 28th February 1910, they approved and adopted the plans and estimates for the storm water drainage of the high lands between Bhoiwada Cross Road and Love Lane. I forward a copy of a letter No. S. D. 717 of 2nd August 1911 from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage. From this it will be seen that the work of construction the first portion of the scheme, which was sanctioned by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 6,23,000 has been taken in hand and has made satisfactory progress. The work done, however, cannot be of complete usefulness until the other sections B and C are carried out. For the reasons given by the Drainage Engineer it is not advisable to take section B in hand until the work, which is being carried on by the Improvement Trust, is more developed. Section C, however, that is the portion from Byculla Bridge to the junction of Connaught Road and Reay Road would not merely be more expeditiously carried out but would relieve a great portion of the serious flooding that now takes place in Parel Road and Victoria Road and would lessen the amount of water received on the flats. There is no reason why the completion of section A should be awaited before section C is undertaken and, as funds are available, I consider that this very necessary work which will cost Rs. 3,86,749 should be pushed on. The Deputy Executive Engineer states that, with a good contractor the work could be completed within the next working season if he is able to call for tenders without delay. I have the honour therefore to suggest that the work should be included in the next loan to be raised and that in the meanwhile the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation should be obtained to an advance of the sum required from surplus cash balances."

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

### H. E. the Governor's Thanks.

The Secretay of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association has recieved the following letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay who is Patron of the Bombay centre of the St. John Ambulance Association :—

His Excellency Sir George Clarke desires me to inform you that it gives him great pleasure to know of the very generous intention of the Bomb

## GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

### DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

### Speculation on the Kaiser's Speech.

### HOW FAR HAS IT REFERENCE TO BRITAIN?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, AUGUST 28.

Herr von Kinderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon will resume their meetings on Thursday.

The report that M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, is drawing up a draft agreement is confirmed. It is being elaborated with full knowledge of the German stand-point, consequently it is presumed that the German demands will find recognition therein.

The interview in the *Neue Freie Presse* has, however, shifted the centre of interest to the Anglo-German situation. It is widely believed in Germany, that there is something like a connection between Mr. Lloyd George's speech on July 22, the interview in the *Neue Freie Presse*, and the German Emperor's reference to a further increase of the Fleet.

LATER.

The German Emperor's speech at Hamburg is variously interpreted by the German Press as a "peace speech" and a "navy speech".

There is renewed agitation in favour of an increase in the navy. An amendment to th Navy Law has long been expected as one of the results of the Morocco crisis. The speech is consequently regarded as an official inauguration of this amendment. On the other hand, in view of the difficulties, from the standpoint of domestic politics, there is no definite indication of any further increase at present.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

### Claims on Prize Ships Settled.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

An exchange of telegrams between the Mikado and the Tsar has taken place in connection with the settlement, without arbitration, of the last claims with regard to differences arising out of the Russo-Japanese war, including the question of the Hospitel ships "Angora" and 'Orel", captured at Port Arthur which the Prize Court decided were legal prizes. The "Angora" has been restored to Russia, who recovers the "Orel" on paying the sum of 150,000 yen therefor.

The Mikado's telegram expressed satisfaction at the establishment of a definitive agreement between the two Governments and stated that the vessel "Angora" would be handed to the Russian Government as evidence of the unalterable friendship which the Mikado felt for Russia.

The Tsar replied thanking the Mikado for his telegram and declaring that he shared the sentiments which a definitive solution of all litigious questions had inspired in the Mikado's mind. The Tsar said he regarded the handing over of the "Angora" as a fresh proof of the reciprocal friendship of Japan and Russia.

## AMERICAN COTTON FRAUDS

### Opposition to Preventive Scheme.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A committee of the Cotton Bills of Lading Conference states that the frauds, last season cost European merchants a million sterling.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A circular of the Committee of Cotton Bills of Lading Conference says that the Committee's Scheme is encountering sudden opposition. New Orleans buyers and bankers are opposing it, fearing to lose business of exchange. The buyers of New York consider it cumbersome and fear that they will incur additional liability.

The circular seeks to show that these objections are groundless. It concludes by stating that the importer holds the key of the position and urges him to do business only on the terms of the Scheme. The security of the cotton trade, declares the circular, will then be assured; otherwise, fraud will be more possible than ever.

## IRELAND'S NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

### Mr. Redmond Barry Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Mr. Redmond Barry, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in succession to Sir S. Walker.

[Mr. Barry Redmond, K.C., M.P., has been Liberal Member for North Tyrone since 1907 and Attorney-General in Ireland since 1909. He is forty-five years of age.]

## NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Bishop Gore of Birmingham has been translated to Oxford.

[The Rt. Revd. Chas. Gore, M.A., D.D., has been Bishop of Birmingham since 1905. From 1902 to 1904 he was Bishop of Worcester. Born in 1853 and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, he had a distinguished university career and is responsible for several theological publications. He has been Chaplain-in-Ordinary both to Queen Victoria and the late King Edward VII.]

## THE ENGLISH STRIKES.

### Labour Evidence at Railway Commission.

### POLICE WAGES RAISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Railway Commission, which was appointed to enquire into the working of the conciliation scheme of 1907, met to-day.

Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, was the first witness. He decribed in detail the working of the conciliation boards, and emphasised the fact that arbitrations had already cost the Society about thirty thousand pounds. The men had great difficulty regarding the interpretation of the awards. It had been suggested, he said, that they should go to the courts. This the men refused to do, but he felt strongly on the subject. He declared that unnecessary delay had aggravated the recent situation, while one railway had endeavoured to prevent meetings of the boards.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners will submit a motion in favour of a minimum wage, or a general strike, at the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in October.

The wages of constables of the London Metropolitan Police have been raised by eighteen-pence a week, and the wages of the higher grades proportionately, owing to their increasingly arduous duties.

## MAHARAJAH OF COOCH-BEHAR.

### Condition Very Grave.

LONDON, AUGUST 28, 8-50 p. m.

The condition of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar is very grave, but the report of his Highness's death is untrue.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar has been suffering from heart trouble and kidney complications for some time past. He had intended returning to India at the end of September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

The *Englishman*, this morning, contradicts the report published in Sunday's *Bengalee*, and Monday's *Empire*, regarding the death of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.

Captain G. C. S. Black, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, has written the following letter to Mrs. N. C. Sen:—"We have all been greatly distressed to hear the sad news of the Maharaja, but it is good to hear that latest reports are slightly more reassuring. I sincerely hope your husband and Hitty will get home to find that the Maharaja is much better, and that all these disquisting rumours have been much exaggerated."

## THE CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

### Attitude of the Bakhtiaris.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran indicates that the Bakhtiari leaders, who are nominally operating against the ex-Shah, appear to be more anxious to secure the large sums which are being granted for military operations than to come to grip with the enemy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

News from Shiraz dated the 19th August says the Governor General Nizam Sultana has been appointed and is considered to have scored a decisive victory over the matter of his temporary suppression. Reports from districts continue to be most unsatisfactory and large thefts of opium have been made in a vicinity of Fars, but Fars itself has not been yet attacked. People generally seem to think that, if Mahomed Ali regains the throne, a brighter era will begin for Fars. There is a strong feeling that the Mejliss has shown itself quite incompetent to govern the country. There have been resumptions of nightly firing between the Kashgais and Kawamis but nothing comes of it except occasional casualties and a great deal of discomfort. It is rumoured that Solat is coming to Shiraz and that he is close at hand.

## THE JUDICIARY OF INDIA.

### Midnapore Case and Mr. Weston's Case.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A correspondence on the Judiciary of India has started in the *Times*. Up to the present it is anonymous, with the exception of a letter from Mr. Mackarness, reverting to police abuses.

A correspondent to-day calls attention to the fate of Mr. Weston, whom he describes as a scapegoat of the Midnapore case and that the matter should be taken up in Parliament.

## THIRD "MYSTERY" SHIP DETAINED.

### Rumour of a Portuguese Royalist Plot.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A third so-called "mystery ship" has been detained at Barrow.

The *Daily Express* publishes an interview with Senhor Gomez, the Portuguese Minister in London, in which the latter says that he had heard that a gun-running steamer was fitting out at Erith. He suspected that a Royalist plot was on foot, and informed the British Foreign Office.

## ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

### German Officer on Trial at Plymouth.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A German officer, named Schultz, was charged to-day at Plymouth with espionage. The case was heard publicly.

Counsel for the prosecution alleged that Schultz had endeavoured to obtain information, regarding the opinion of Naval officers on the result of a war in which France and England might join against Germany, and the likelihood of war breaking out as the result of the Moroccan dispute. He also endeavoured to obtain information regarding the coaling, ammunitioning and general movements of the British fleet.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The prosecution against the German officer, named Schultz, was resumed to-day. It was shown that Schultz entertained lavishly on a houseboat on the River Yealm. Mr. Duff, a solicitor, and Mr. Tarran, another resident, gave evidence, stating that Schultz had arranged to pay each of them fifty pounds a month to obtain answers to definite questions on naval matters. They communicated with the police and their answers were furnished in accord with police instructions.

Correspondence between Schultz and some person in Rotterdam has been seized, transmitting money and asking for the source of information, whether it was an Admiral, senior or junior officer, and pointing out that reserve officers were of no use, because they had no access to official papers, which, it was stated, must be secured at all costs.

LATER.

The German officer, Schultz, has been committed for trial. Witnesses who co-operated with the police gave evidence that promises of money were made to them in return for naval information. Accused gave a written undertaking to pay twenty-five pounds sterling for a certain report. Schultz had also informed a witness that he knew Portsmouth and Woolwich very well, and had said he also knew Chatham.

### Trial of Mr. Stewart.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The preliminary investigation into the circumstances or Mr. Bertrand Stewart's arrest at Bremen on a charge of espionage has been concluded, and the prisoner has been removed to Leipsig for trial.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### Warwickshire Wins the Championship.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Notts beat Derbyshire at Blackwell by six wickets.

Warwickshire defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 33 runs at Northampton.

Warwickshire thus win the County Championship.

## INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

### Batting and Bowling Averages.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The following are the chief batting and bowling averages of the All-India team:—

BATTING.

| | Innings. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|
| Mistri ... ... | ... 6 | 31·33 |
| Kanga ... ... | ... 33 | 29·73 |
| Meherhomji ... | ... 43 | 28·53 |

BOWLING.

| | Wickets. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|
| Balu ... ... | ...114 | 18·36 |
| Warden ... | ... 94 | 20·42 |
| Salam-ud-Din | ... 73 | 24·24 |

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

### Scindia-Baroda Wedding Rumour Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

It is understood that there is no truth in the rumour that Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend the Scindia-Baroda wedding.

It is understood that the Royal party will land at Malta and Aden, and on the return voyage at Gibraltar.

The various Durbars are being consulted regarding the reduction in the Imperial Service Corps attending the Delhi Durbar.

SEATING AT THE DURBAR.

In connection with the seating arrangements on Durbar day it is stated that the Durbar ampitheatre is divided into two portions, one for durbaris and privileged persons and the other for the general public. The latter part is a great mound, access to which will be free and unrestricted, no special qualifications being required. A portion will, however, be reserved for persons who are recommended by the local Governments and Political Officers, but who are not of sufficient importance to receive tickets, either as members of Durbar or as privileged to sit behind the durbaris. No seat will be provided for these spectators, but in the reserved portion persons will be allowed to bring their own folding-seats or camp-stools.

## VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The Maharaja of Patiala, accompanied by Major Mistri, arrived at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon, and will stay until Friday, September 1st.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, this evening, followed by a small dance. Among the guests include the Maharajah of Patiala, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Surgeon-General Lukis, Major, Generals Mansfield and Stuart, Mr. M. W. Fento, General Hamilton-Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Austin.

## ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SHOP CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 29.

G. Weskin, a Eurasian clerk in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. has been arrested this morning on a charge of cheating in that company. He sold four shirts at Rs. 2 each to a customer, but made out a voucher for only one shirt at Rs. 2.

## SOUTH INDIAN PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

### Mysore-West Coast Railway Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 29.

At yesterday's meeting of the South Indian Planters' Conference, when Mr. Anstead, the Scientific Officer, had concluded his lengthy report for the year, the Chairman proposed that the officer be entitled to move resolutions but not to vote at these conferences. Mr. Martin, representing the Kanan Dewan Association, opposed the proposal on the ground that it would be preferable that each planters' association should maintain its own scientific officer. The meeting went into committee on the subject. On coming back into open meeting, Mr. Danvers seconded the motion which was then carried.

On the next subject of weights and measures it was proposed by Mr. Ayliner Martin, that last year's resolution be reaffirmed, namely: that this Association, realizing that the Madras Government have done all that is reasonable for the present on the subject of the standardisation of measures, now urge upon the Government of India, the necessity for the standardisation of weights throughout the country.

This was seconded by Mr. C. Abbott and carried unanimously.

Other resolutions, proposed by Mr. Ayliner Martin, and seconded by Mr. F. Bissett, that last year's resolution be reaffirmed on the subject of the Vaigay Valley Railway project and that the Madura District Board be again addressed as to the terms of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway, were carried.

On the subject of the Ahtoor Ghat Road, Mr. E. Barber proposed and Mr. Abbott seconded that the Government be requested to state definitely their intention with regard to this road in order that the estates interested might know if they should take other steps for making an outlet for their produce.

It was proposed by Mr. Ball and seconded by Mr. Danvers, that this Association once more draws the attention of the Government of India to the want of direct railway communication between Mysore and the West Coast, and views with concern and alarm that the terms of the new agreement about to be made with the South Indian Railway will debar private enterprise from undertaking one of the quickest and surest means of adding to the wealth and economical progress of the country; and, finally, that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the upkeep from the provincial funds of all ghats and roads leading to the planting districts.

The Conference then adjourned.

PORTRAITS OF PAST CHAIRMEN UNVEILED.

A ceremony of considerable interest to the planting community of Southern India was performed this morning in the presence of the delegates to the Planters' Conference, now in session here, at their United Association Office in South Parade, namely, the unveiling of the portraits of Messrs. G. Romilly, H. P. Hodgson and T. A. Harris, the three past Chairmen of the United Planters' Association of Southern India. There was present a large number of ladies.

In asking Mr. Hamilton to carry out the function, the Hon'ble Mr. T. G. Hamilton, the present Chairman, said, *inter alia*, "We have met here to-day to do honour to the past leaders of our community and to inaugurate the United Planters' Association gallery. The trio, whose portraits we are soon to look on, are all old personal friends of mine, so anything I may say of them can be called tainted with prejudice. At the same time, so many others have appreciated their work openly that I feel no hesitation in holding them up as examples to the present and coming delegates and officers.

"Only the other day, when parting from one of them, we listened to a speech from him which should have been reported and published and I am glad of an opportunity of trying to repeat some of his words to you. Speaking of the passage of time, he warned the younger men that they must not rely on the older ones to carry on their business for ever. He asked them to take a greater and earlier interest in planting politics and train themselves in the local associations for work in a larger sphere which must lie before some of them eventually, if they were to maintain the United Planters' Association.

"This advice I most strongly approve. It deals with a point which has struck me very forcibly during the past year. It takes this meeting to make me an equal first with Mr. Hodgson in the matter of attendances, but it seems to me that I am the only one left who can be called an original delegate still in active service. One by one we are dropping off and every man who retires to "skulk on tiltops" or goes home has to be replaced, and every year we must expect to lose some by one way or the other. For our gallery we still lack one or two portraits of men who are no longer with us, but who should adorn these walls. I hope that we may get them some day, but, at the same time, I hope that it will not become a fixed idea that everyone who puts in a spell of work, either locally or centrally, is entitled to the honour. Let it be kept a high honour by refusing entrance to all but those who have really earned a right." (Applause). Mrs. Hamilton then unveiled the portraits and declared the exhibition duly open.

EXHIBITION OF PLANTING PRODUCTS.

An Exhibition of the planting products in the hall of the Association offices, was then inspected. The exhibits generally included leguminous plants in pots from the local Lal Bagh, eucalyptus plants and unslaked lime from South Canara, tea from the Nilgiris and Travancore, Siberian and Arabian coffee from Matheson's works at Hunsur and from Coorg, the Shivaroy's and South Mysore cardsmoms and pepper and seed-oils, arrowroot, copper sulphate, camphor, and rubberseed. There was also a stock of literature on scientific manures, and samples of manures tea-fertilizers, planting-tools, milled-fish, whole-fish, potashes, two show-cases of Hevea rubber from South Travancore, Periyar biscuits, smoked para, a large collection of ceara biscuits for the Shivaroy's and a small exhibit of rubber-fed honey from the Shivaroy's.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 29.

On the reassembling of the Planters' Conference at noon to-day, the following resolutions were passed on the subject of expanding the scope of the Scientific Officers Department:—

(1) That as the Mysore Planters' Associations have united to supply the United Planters' Association with funds to employ an assistant to Mr. Anstead on the lines of the scheme laid down by the late Mr. R. D. Tipping, the other associations connected with the United Planters' Association be asked to make every endeavour to follow suit this was carried.

(2) That when an Association requires the service of Mr. Anstead at least a month's or six weeks' notice be given beforehand to the Chairman through the Secretary of the United Planters' Association to enable him to consult with Mr. Anstead and arrange for a tour in the district requiring him, and should more than one district require him at the same time, the one whose application was first received in the office should have the preference.

The following further resolutions were passed by the Planters in the Conference after the adjournment for luncheon at 2 p. m.:—

(a) That negotiations be entered into with the principal suppliers of manures and directed towards ascertaining the best means of discouraging the export of manures from India and of encouraging the manufacture of phosphates and that on sufficient information having been gleaned and in the view of the increased demand for and the increase in the prices of, both bones and oil cakes for manurial purposes, in Southern India, and in view of the discouragement of Government to our efforts to induce agriculturists to adopt and extend the use of these fertilizers by the difficulty and cost of obtaining them, the Secretary will write to the Government of Madra asking them to give this matter their sympathetic consideration and to recommend to the Government of India the placing of an export duty on both articles and so supplement the helpful attitude which the Supreme Government has already assumed by exempting all manures from the import duty leviable under the Indian Tariff Act. This was carried.

(b) That, on the understanding that the following Association's guarantee, the payment of their share of the cost up to a maximum at the amount shown against their names, the Secretary of the United Association should be and hereby is empowered to enter into definite negotiations with the Government of Madras for commencing their operations on the Nilgiris experimental plot for the hybridisation of coffee, namely, the Nilgiri Planters Association Rs. 100; North Mysore, Rs. 100; Coorg, Rs.100; South Mysore, Rs. 75; Bababudens, Rs. 50; and Shevaroys, Rs. 40. This was carried.

(c) That the Government be asked through the United Association to pass some rule prohibiting the destruction of bees in the planting districts. This was carried.

(d) That the United Association approved the Indian Tea Cess Committee and request that a bonus of 6 pies per pound on 4 million pounds of green tea, to be exported from the Southern India tea districts, may be granted from the Committee's funds in order to encourage what, it may be reasonably hoped, will become a self-supporting and expanding industry in the near future. This was carried.

The conference the adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

## MADRAS WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

### Proposed Special Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

The Government of Madras have passed the following order on the proceedings of the Madras Corporation, on the suggestion of the Government to create a Special Trust in connection with the extension of water supply and drainage schemes of the city.—

"With reference to the resolution passed by the Corporation at a special meeting held on 25th April, 1911, the Commissioners will be informed that in suggesting the creation of a small body of trustees for the purpose of carrying out the water supply drainage schemes, the Governor in Council meant to include representatives of the Corporation and engineering experts and had no intention of superseding the Corporation altogether. His Excellency believed that he was putting forward the most practicable solution of the difficulties with which the Corporation found itself confronted. He has no desire, however, to force any such arrangement on the Corporation contrary to its wishes and, having now ascertained that the suggestion does not commend itself to the Commissioners he does not propose to proceed further in the matter. The Government have not withheld financial aid or expert advice in the past and the Commissioners may rely on their giving full consideration to any application for similar assistance in future, so far as funds at their disposal permit and provided always that the schemes submitted are demonstrated to be sound and the estimate reasonable."

## TOUNGOO SEDITION CASE.

### Government Appeal against Acquittal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 29.

On behalf of the Crown the Government Advocate of Burma has filed an appeal to-day in the Chief Court in the Toungoo Sedition Case, against the order of the Sessions Judge of Toungoo of June 5th acquitting Bishop Peellake on two charges of waging war against the King and sedition under Sections 124 A and 121, A. I. P. C. Amongst others the following grounds were set in the petition, that the Judge's order was against the weight of the evidence, that it clearly established in the evidence that the respondent by means of a proclamation, widely distributed, and other methods excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and Government; that the learned Judge erred in admitting upon the record great many irrelevant and hearsay statements and had improperly criticised, censured and cast aspersions upon different persons and authorities, who were in no way concerned with the issues to be tried. The petition prayed that the accused be convicted and such parts of judgment, as the Court might think necessary be expunged from the record.

The officiating Chief Judge has fixed Monday next for the admission of the appeal.

## THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

### Detailed Movement of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The following are the details of the Chitral Reliefs:—

RELIEVING TROOPS.—One section of the 23rd (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, from Nowshera to Kila Drosh.

One section of No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, from Rawalpindi to Kila Drosh.

The 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, from Abbottabad to Kila Drosh.

RELIEVED TROOPS.—

One section of the 23rd (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, from Kila Drosh to Nowshera.

One section of No. 11 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, from Kila Drosh to Rawalpindi.

The 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, from Kila Drosh to Dehra Dun.

TROOPS TO PROCEED WITH THE RELIEVING AND RETURN COLUMN:—

The 54th Sikhs, from Malakand to Kirkhani.

Sections V. and B. No. 105 Indian Field Ambulance, from Peshawar to Kila Drosh.

Sanction has been accorded to the relief of the detachment of the 130th King George's Own Baluchis, now at Kohat, by another of the same strength to be furnished by the 106th Hazara Pioneers.

## DEATH OF THE NIZAM.

### Premier Ruling Prince of India.

### A PROGRESSIVE REIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad was taken suddenly ill yesterday, and became unconscious during the afternoon. His condition is considered serious. Col. Pinhey, the British Resident, went to "Falaknuma Castle" at midnight, accompanied by Col. Drake Brockman, the Residency Surgeon. A number of medical officers are in attendance.

LATER.

His Highness the Nizam is sinking rapidly and is not expected to live out the day. The Prince and all members of the family and the Hyderabad nobles of State are in attendance.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad died at 12-30 p.m. to-day.

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

The news of H. H. the Nizam's death went like a flash through the capital and Secunderabad, the people being profoundly shocked at its dramatic suddenness. In fact, the illness of His Highness was known only to a few of the higher officials. All the offices, institutions and shops, down to the smallest bazaar, immediately closed as the news spread, and the European firms have draped their premises in mourning colours.

THE VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The following telegram has been sent to the Resident at Hyderabad, by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The Viceroy has heard with deep regret of His Highness the Nizam's sudden death and desires you to convey his sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to the Nizam's family in the very real loss which has befallen not only to themselves, but also to the Indian Empire."

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., the Premier Prince of the Indian Empire, was born on the 18th August, 1866; he succeeded to the "masnad" as a minor, on the death of his father, his late Highness the Nizam Afzul-ud-daula, on the 26th February, 1869. The Nizam's full titles are—His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik, Rustam i-Dauran, Arastu-i-Zaman, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-daula, Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

He belonged to a family of the highest antiquity and importance among Mahomedan rulers, being lineally descended from the first Khalif, Abu Bakr the successor of the Prophet. His descendant, after, a long line of intervening generations, was the Turkoman Chief named Ghazi-ud-din, one of the greatest of the Generals of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who was the hero of the capture of Bijapur in 1686 A.D. he was largely concerned in the overthrow both of that kingdom and of the Golkonda dynasty, and in the establishment of the Mughal power in the Deccan, which then became a "subah" or province of the Mughal Empire of Delhi. His son and successor was Chin Kulij Khan, better known as the great Asaf Jah, the real founder of the Hyderabad dynasty. He was born in 1644; and in 1713 was appointed "Subahadar" or Viceroy of the Deccan by the Emperor Farukh Siyar, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (Admlnistrator of the country), which has ever since been retained by his descendants. He reigned till 1748, attaining the great age of 104, and throughout this lengthened career, with occasional vicissitudes of fortune, he continually increased his power during the days of the declining vigour of the Mughal Empire. The dynasty, thus established as the greatest native Power in the Indian Peninsula, has been almost uniformly closely attached to the British Power in India, and has consequently obtained from English writers the style of "Our faithful ally the Nizam." At all the most critical periods in the history of the Indian Empire—in the Mysore wars, in the Mahratta wars, during the Mutiny of 1857, and recently when Russian invasion seemed probable—the Nizam of the day has always rendered invaluable help.

LOYAL OFFERS OF AID.

The Nizam Afzul-ud-daula, G.C.S.I., died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, the late Nizam, who followed all the best traditions of his ancestors, and demonstrated his attachment to the Empire in even more striking fashion. In 1885 he offered to send troops to aid the Government in Egypt; and in the same year, when there was a menace of Russian aggression on the Afghan frontier, he repeated the generous offer. But it was in 1887, in the year of the Jubilee of Her most Gracious Majesty's reign, that His Highness gave the most signal proof of his princely loyalty. In August of that year His Highness wrote the following most remarkable and patriotic letter to the Viceroy of India.

Hyderabad, Aug. 26.

"My friend,—No inhabitant can be indifferent to the persistent advance of another great military Power towards India; to the necessity that exists for putting the frontier in a proper state of defence; and to the burden it imposes on those charged with its safety and the care of the Empire. All who have the welfare of India at heart are bound to consider what should be done, and to show they are heartily in sympathy with those who are endeavouring to place the frontier in a proper state of defence, so as to ward off all danger from our hearths and homes. The Princes of India have not been blind to the movement of events. We realise the financial responsibility the present state of affairs imposes on the Indian Exchequer. It seems to me that the time has arrived for showing in some open manner that India is united on this question, and for that reason I write new to spontaneously offer to the Imperial Government of contribution from the Hyderabad State of twenty lakhs annually for three years, for the exclusive purpose of Indian frontier defence. This is my offer in time of peace. At a later stage you can count upon my sword,—Your sincere friend,

"MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN."

The effect of this letter on public opinion throughout the world was very great. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to express her warm appreciation of the loyal action of His Highness in the following letter, by His Excellency the Viceroy's hand:—

Simla, October 7.

"My Friend,—I have received from Colonel Marshall your letter of the 26th of August, and send this reply by his hands. It is difficult for me to express in fitting terms my sense of the ready loyalty and goodwill which have prompted your Highness to come forward at this time with so generous an offer, emanating as it does from the head of one of the largest and most important States in India. It is, indeed, a striking proof of the friendly feelings entertained towards Her Majesty and the British Government by the Princes of the Empire; and I had the greatest satisfaction in acquainting with the Queen Empress with the contents of your Highness's 'kharita." There is no doubt that the advance of a great military Power towards the borders of India has imposed on the Government the obligation of taking those precautions for the defence of our frontier which are adopted by all nations on becoming conterminous with each other, no matter how friendly their existing relations. This duty undoubtedly has considerably added, and will continue to add for some time, to the expenditure of the Government of India; and it is a convincing proof both of your Highness's statesmanlike capacity as well as of your generosity that you should have been the first among the Princes of India to recognise the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any dangers which may arise from external complications Again thanking your Highness in the name of my Government, as well as in the name of Her Majesty and the Government of England, for the noble example which you have set.—I remain, my friend, yours sincerely,

"DUFFERIN."

In November, 1892, the Marquess of Lansdowne visited His Highness's capital in State, as Viceroy of India; and was entertained at dinner by the Nizam, who took the opportunity, when proposing the health of his distinguished guest, to reiterate his sentiments of loyalty and friendliness in the following words:—

"The historical friendship that has existed between my State and the British Government has not been confined to mere mellifluous words, but has been tested by deeds—deeds in which the best blood of Hyderabad was shed in defence of British interests, deeds in which British blood was split in defending the throne of a faithful ally. This friendship is a most precious legacy left to me by my ancestors, which I am not only most anxious to maintain but to increase by continuous deeds of loyal amity."

And the speech of the Viceroy reciprocated these sentiments; the following is an extract from it:—

"His Highness the Nizam rules over an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of over eleven millions of human beings. It is perhaps instructive in order to give a correct idea of the importance of the State, to recall the fact that its population is about five times that of Denmark, considerably more than double the population of the Netherlands, of Norway, Sweden, and of Turkey in Europe, while it is also considerably more than double that of the great island Continent of Australia and of that vast Dominion of Canada in which I had for some years the honour of representing Her Majesty. His Highness's territories comprise some of the richest in natural resources of any in India, and it is not too much to say that given a Government founded upon justice and personal security, there is no reason why the State should not be what His Highness, I am sure, desires it to be, an example to the rest. And I may add that there is no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizam. I have had the advantage of meeting several of those who have had official relations with him, and they are all agreed in bearing witness to the personal qualities which have attracted to him the sympathy and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought into contact. It is satisfactory to know that he has on more than one occasion shown by his acts that he is sincerely anxious to do his duty as the ruler of this important State. I may refer in illustration of my meaning to the liberality with which the support of the State has been given to such useful measures as the improvement of the water-supply of Secunderabad, and to the public spirit shown by His Highness in connection with the appointment of the Chlroform Commission, ably presided over by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie—an enquiry which has already produced scientific results of importance, and which shows that His Highness is prepared to recognise the claims of a philanthropy transcending the limits of his own possessions."

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

The progress of the State of Hyderabad under the rule of this brave and patriotic Prince was most surprising, and this is evident in every department of public affairs. In communication and means of locomotion, in education, in sanitation, in the administration of justice, police, and prisons, in finance, in revenue administration and surveys, and in every other department, the most thorough reforms were attempted with marked success. The recent increase in trade and manufactures—cotton-spinning, cloth and silk weaving, shawl-making and the like—were most marked. It is not so much to say that the Nizam was idolised by his people on the occasion of his serious illness in 1884, the prayers in all the mosques, and the public anxiety throughout the State, reminded every one of the feeling evoked in England by the illness of the Prince of Wales. The Nizam had the advantage of being served by many of the ablest and most experienced and successful statesmen that India has produced, among whom the most prominent have been the late Sir Salar Jang, the late Shams-ul-Umara, and the living members of the great Shamsiya family—Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshid Jah, and the Vikar-ul-Umara. And to these may be added the Nawab Safdar Jang, Mushir-ud-daula, Fakhr-ul Mulk Bahadur, Minister of Justice; the Nawab Sahab Jang, Mukhtar-ud-daula Bahadur, Minister of Police; the Nawab Nizam Yar Jang, Hasim-ul-Mulk, Khan-i-Khanan, Minister of the Miscellaneous Department; and the Nawab Asaf Yar-ud-daula, Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Member of Council. And among the Ministers who successfully administered the important Departments of State under the Council may be mentioned the Nawab Mehdi Ali (Mohsin-ul-Mulk), the Nawab Mushtak Husain (Vikar-ul-Mulk), the Nawab Mehdi Hasan (Fateh Nawaz Jang), the Nawab Sayyid Husain Ali Bilgrami (Imad-ul Mulk), the Nawab Chiragh Ali (Azam Yar Jang), and the Sardar Diler Jang (Diler-ud-daula). By the aid of these Ministers His Highness developed his State by a great railway—which he opened in person on the 3rd of April 1886; he established an extensive system of public instruction, based on the most perfect models, both for elementary and for secondary education; he has purified the administration of justice, and put it on a par with that in British India; he repaired the neglect of centuries in the maintenance and construction of tanks and wells, and in the sanitation of the great cities of the State, and especially in the capital. He introduced and largely carried out a scientific system of Revenue Survey, and safeguarded the rights of the poorer cultivators. The great central jail of Hyderabad, although it contains some of the most desperate criminals in India, is admirably arranged and administered, and is becoming valuable centre for jail manufactures. His Highness cared for the medical wants of his female subjects by employing lady-doctors, establishing schools for the training of nurses, and by many similar benefactions. Some of the sons of the Hyderabad nobles are sent to England, at the cost of the State, to be educated. The Nizam also established a system of famine relief, for use in time of famine, based, on the Report of Sir James Caird's Famine Commission, that may be compared with that of British India. In every way the progress attained, has been most remarkable and gratifying.

The family banner of the Nizam is coloured yellow, and it bears in its centre a disc, which represents the "Lucky Chapati" of the first Nizam. This family cognisance took its origin in the following incident. When the first Nizam was departing to the wars in the Deccan, a holy man came forward to give his benediction to the hero of the faith, and presented him with a "chapati" as an emblem of good fortune; this "chapati" warrior carried with him as an amulet through all his successful campaigns, and his descendents have ever since borne the device called the "kulcha" on their banner.

The Nizam ruled his State in a constitutional manner, through the medium of a Prime Minister—with a Council of State, whose chief member is the Vikar-ul Umara. His Highness fixed days in the week when he transacted public business with the Council; and thrice a week the Prime Minister attended at the Palace, with all reports, financial statements and other documents, thereby keeping the Nizam fully informed of the state of public affairs. His Highness is said to have taken a personal interest in all that went on; and indeed, for some time in the earlier part of his reign he acted as his own Minister, with the aid of an English officer lent him by the Viceroy. He was a keen sportsman, and a proficient in all manly exercises, especially in that of tentpegging, which was his great amusement, and in which he was very expert.

The area of the Nizam's dominions—including the Berars or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is about 98,000 square miles; its population is nearly 13,000,000, chiefly Hindus, but with over a million Mohamedans. It is by far the largest, richest, and most populous of the feudatory States of India; it is three times as large as Bavaria, and more than twice as populous. The Nizam maintains a military force of 6,228 cavalry, 24,068 infantry, and 35 guns; exclusive of the Paigah or Household Troops. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Immediately on receipt of the news of His Highness' death, Messrs. Marcks and Company, Bombay, closed their establishment as a mark of respect. The Nizam had been a valued patron of the firm, from the time when he ascended the Gadi.

Ted Heaton, of Liverpool, failed in mail week in an attempt to swim the English Channel. He started from Dover and gave up five miled off Cape Grisnez, having been in the water nearly twenty-three hours.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET.

### Bombay vs. Poona.

The two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana was resumed yesterday on the Esplanade at 12-30. Rain frequently interfered with play, which was thus considerably curtailed. The Bombay Gymkhana carried their over-night total to 201 for 7 wickets when they declared, sending the Poona men in to bat. The visitors replied with a total of 203 for 3 wickets, when time was called. They passed the Bombay total a little before the drawing of stumps, though the result was, of course, a draw, it being a two days' match. For the visitors, Tennant gave the best batting display of the day, his unconquered innings of 58 which included six 4's, being unmarred by a single chance. His cutting was timed to a nicety and he also gave a fine display of driving. Auret, who hit up the second highest individual score for the visitors, also played a fine game though it was not quite so attractive an exhibition of batting as Tennant's. The other chief scorers were Powell, Haughton and Tillard, who contributed 35 not out, 30 and 20 respectively. The Bombay Gymkhana bowlers laboured under a disadvantage in having to bowl on an extremely soft wicket, with a slippery ball, and they were further handicapped by the retirement at a later stage of the game of Halliley who again sprained his leg, which had only lately recovered from the effects of a previous accident. Clarke fielded brilliantly and the catch with which he dismissed Tillard was loudly applauded.

HOME TEAM DECLARE.

The over-night not-outs Mackenzie and Phillips faced the Poona attack delivered by Southey and Greenwell. The batsmen did not open well, as the over-night total had been increased by only 6, when Mackenzie was caught and bowled by Greenwell. The out-going batsman had played excellent cricket for his 56, which included one six and five 4's (181—6—56). Purcell, who on the previous day had assisted Mackenzie in making the longest stand of the day, soon followed his partner to the pavilion, being held in the slips by Greenwell off Southey when he had added only three to his score (185—7—29). Purcell had played a faultless though not quite brilliant innings of 19, which included three 4's. Read and Sanderson next took the total to 201, when a smart shower of rain coming down interrupted play for a considerable time. The home team then declared their innings closed.

POONA GYMKHANA START.

On the resumption of the game after lunch, the visitors entered upon their first venture, sending in Tillard and Auret to face the bowling of Halliley and Stileman. Both batsmen started cautiously, but soon settled down to work, and, notwithstanding the several changes in the bowling, went on increasing the score, which soon reached half a century. Twelve runs later, however, Tillard was finely held in the slips by Clarke off Purcell. The retiring batsman had contributed 26 by dashing cricket, his innings being faultless except for a chance which he gave immediately before he was actually dismissed (62-1-26). Haughton, who joined Auret, opened his account by lifting Purcell into the Gymkhana pavilion. The score had been taken to 90, when a smart shower of rain again interfered with play. The total had reached 99, when Haughton, who had been playing delightful cricket, was brilliantly held in the slips by C. G. Stileman off Halliley (99-2-30). Tennant was next associated with Auret, whose career at the wickets terminated with the total at 106 (106-3-47). Tennant and Powell then added 97, and passed the Bombay total a little before time was called. It being a two days' match, the game thus ended in a draw. The scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F R R Brooke (Capt), c Wilson, b Greenwell ... | ... | 29 |
| T H Watts, c Auret, b Greenwell | ... | 3 |
| F F Stileman, c Haughton, b Southey | ... | 12 |
| W S Halliley, c Bapoo, b Greenwell | ... | 28 |
| G C Phillips, c Rosher, b Bapoo | ... | 24 |
| R T H Mackenzie, c and b Greenwell | ... | 56 |
| V S Purcell, c Greenwell, b Southey | ... | 29 |
| P M D Sanderson, not out ... | ... | 11 |
| E C Reid, not out ... ... | ... | 7 |
| C G Stileman, F J Clarke, } Did not bat. | | |
| Extr | ... | |
| Total (for 7 wickets) | ... | 201 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt E D Tillard, c Clarke, b Purcell | ... | 26 |
| A S Auret, c Watts, b Halliley | ... | 47 |
| Capt E J Haughton, c C G Stileman, b Halliley ... ... | ... | 30 |
| C A Tennant, not out ... | ... | 58 |
| S N Powell, not out... ... | ... | 38 |
| Capt A S Noake ... Capt Greenwell ... Capt R C Wilson ... Col H L Rosher ... Major W M Southey, Bapoo ... } Did not bat. | | |
| Extras... | ... | 4 |
| Total (for 3 wkts) | ... | 203 |

BOWLING ANALYSES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southey ..... | 20 | 55 | 2 | 2 |
| Greenwell ..... | 28 | 88 | 4 | 4 |
| Haughton ..... | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Tillard ..... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bapoo ..... | 8 | 37 | 1 | 1 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halliley ... | 9 | 20 | 0 | 2 |
| C G Stileman ... | 11 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Purcell ... | 15 | 41 | 2 | 1 |
| Mackenzie ... | 9 | 44 | 2 | 0 |
| Clarke ... | 7 | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Phillips ... | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanderson ... | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

## CRICKET IN POONA,

### I. C. S. vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

To-day the cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the team representing the Indian Civil Service was brought to a close. The Civilians resumed their overnight innings, but after losing three wickets without the addition of a single run to the score, decided to declare and send in their opponents. The Gymkhana replied with 313 runs, of which Major Douglas scored 56 and Captain Sloggett 50, both playing well for their side. The I. C. S. thus won the match by three runs. Scores :—

I. C. S.—1st Innings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sale, b Stanger Leathes ... | ... | 62 |
| Campbell, c Stanbridge, b Burnham | ... | 8 |
| Mead, b Stanger Leathes ... | ... | 17 |
| Miles, b Burnham ... ... | ... | 3 |
| Mackenzie, run out ... ... | ... | 27 |
| Elliott, b Armitage ... ... | ... | 44 |
| P. R. Cadell, c and b Leathes ... | ... | 47 |
| J. A. Pope, b Burnham ... | ... | 32 |
| E. MacGregor, c Douglas, b Burnham... | | 0 |
| G. Curtis, not out ... ... | ... | 0 |
| Jolly, did not bat. | | |
| Extras... | ... | 26 |
| Total | ... | 316 |

POONA GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Burnham, run out ... | ... | 31 |
| Major Douglas, c Elliot, b Mead | ... | 56 |
| Capt. Stocker, c and b Sale ... | ... | 6 |
| Capt. Sloggat, c Cadell, b Mackenzie | ... | 50 |
| Shuttleworth, c Cadell, b Baker | ... | 22 |
| Capt. Armitage, retired ... | ... | 41 |
| Major Chitty, b Curtis ... | ... | 11 |
| Edwards, c and b Elliot ... | ... | 32 |
| Capt. Stanger Leathes, c MacGregor, b Campbell ... ... | ... | 24 |
| Major Humphreys, not out ... | ... | 14 |
| Stanbridge, b Campbell ... | ... | 8 |
| Extra ... | ... | 18 |
| Total | ... | 313 |

## POONA RACES.

### 1st Meeting, Horses Left in,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

Poona Races 1st Meeting, 1st day Saturday the 2nd September, 1911.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. Tuesday, 29th August, 1911.

ALL YEROWDA,—R. C. and distance over 7 flights—Sequent, Royal Scotland, Realm, War Cloud, and Wild Boy.

TRIAL PLATE—1 mile—Ballymaclune, Lawn Sand, Aborigine, Coat of Arms, Tangaroa, Cherry Hackle, Valiant, Puat, Cattaro, Elser, Dumella, Hilarity, Lancasterite, Soultline, Crossbred, Lady Spring, Last Call, Black Douglas.

ARAB CHAMPION PLATE—R. C. and distance—Merrily, Taj Imtilook, Valenswre, Precious, Famous, and Urgent.

DEALERS NEW PLATE—1 1-4 miles—Aga, Money Gold, Terror, Steward, Little Laffy, Regent, (late Hoojaz), Guinea Merchant, Dawood Beg, Mysore, Ghalyum, Burgomaster, and Balozi.

MAIDEN PLATE—7 furlongs—Singer, Order, Mufrood, Abdul Malik, Ashroff, Solitaire, Rangoon, Vazir, Young Thara, Murzook, and Mexico.

LILLIPUTS PLATE—1/2 mile—Zoolphokarr, Majesty, Abdul Malik, Rajput, Creditor, Happy Land, Shara, Mezahim, Bay Middleton, Mountain King, Little Sanaya, and Scout.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPT.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Barm
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Tangaroa
Mr J C Galstaun's b g Heppner
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Cherry Hackle
Mr J C Galstaun's br e g Bonny Boy
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Lt Col A A Jones' br c h Valiant
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent
Mr A A Apcar's ch e g Sophocles
Mr G K's b aus g Chivalry
Mr G K's b aus g Socialist
Mr Alp's br e h The Cellarer
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's ch aus h Vigorous
Mr Man Mohan's ch e h Crossbred
Mr G K's ch e g Huka
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Castalia
Mr A J De Souza b aus g Lord Merv
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b e h Chestnut Park
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S' br e h Aquatic
Mr R R S' ch e h Lumella
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Pincher
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination
Mr F M Garda's b e g Chobham
Mr F M Garda's br em Lady Portland
Mr F M Garda's Grevillea
Chief of Manavadar's ch aus g Comet
Mr D Gordon's ch aus g Ruby Tin
Mr M Goculdass' br aus g Lord Carlyon

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr D R Captain ch e g Sau Remo
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus g Sholto
Mr A N Dass' b e h Ballymaclune
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Maria Farina
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e g Red Cell
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Royal Scotland
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo
Mr A S Oomer's br e m Eva
Mr G K's ch n aus g Coat-of-Arms
Mr G 's ch e g Devereux
Mr Man Mohan's ch e m Lady Spring
Mr P B Avasia's bl n aus g Galileo
Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton
Mr R R S' bl aus h Apologue
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity
Mr F M Garda's b e g The Loaf
Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Erna
Chief of Manavadar's b aus g Realm
Mr J C Smith's b or br aus m Lancasterite
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Bambino
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Galloping Girl II

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's b a g Brigand II
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Braganza
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done
Mr G K's b a h Parliament
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmulook
Ar Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajimulook
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherrify
Messrs Ali bin Talib and M Goculdass' b a h Messer
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14 0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14 0
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanie
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachrest 13 3 3-4
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Thabor
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hades
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester

THE TALEGAON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13 3
Mr Hajee Cooman Sait's ch a h William Rufus 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Vazir 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Secretary 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Chichester 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Maasai 13 3 3-4
Mr Feg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr Jassim M Essa's b a h Nasibdar 13 3
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Order 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's g a h Zomat 13 3 1-2
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's b a h Takte Jamshed 13 2 3-4
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14 0
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14 0
Mr Julian's b a h Dawood Peg 14 0
Mr A W Molony's ch a h Aden 13 3 1-2
Mr Heath's b a h Mutrood 13 3 1-2
Mr Brain's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Chief of Manavadar's g a h Fahad Beg 14 0
Mr Thimble's g a h Fairplay 13 3
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkhush 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Baloz 14 0

THE LAWN PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Ashroff 14 0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Cheehan 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphikarr 13 3
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's ch a h Shazar 13 2 1/2
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr Mcdonald's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Woodwinder 13 3 1-2
Mr Julian's b a h Sinclair 13 3 3-4
Mr A Rahimtoola's g a h Zuffer Beg 14 0
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mezahim 13 3
Mr Yusuff bin Essa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2
Mr R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 3 3/4
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachrect 13 3 3/4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13 3
Mr R R S' ch a h Crocsus 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara 13 3 1-2
Mr D S Menta's bl a h Young Majab 14
Mr J Baron's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3-4
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' b a h The Brat 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
THE COLONIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e h Wild Boy 14 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Runaway Girl 14 2
Lt-Col A A Jones' br eb h Kilkite 14 2
Major Campbell's ch e m Rolling Stone 14 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch e m Sprigg Daisy 14 1 3-4
Mr R R S' ch aus h Leo Grande 14 1 1-4
Mr K Ismail's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr F M Garda's ch aus m Waimoko 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Evening Herald 14 1 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14 1

At the close of a meeting of shareholders in a firm of umbrella frame-makers at Birmingham, at which the passing of the parasol was lamented, a shower of rain came on, and it was found that very few present were armed with umbrellas.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### The Rover's Tournament.

POSSIBLE ENTRY OF MOHUN BAGAN TEAM.

Mr. T. D. Parry, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Western India Football Association, writes to us as follows :—

As considerable interest has been shown in the possibility of the Mohun Bagan A. C. winners of the Calcutta League visiting Bombay to compete in the Rovers' Tournament, I enclose herewith a letter just received from Mr. Bose, the Honorary Secretary, which clearly shows the sporting nature of the team, and I am sure all true sportsmen will trust that Mr. Bose's hopes to send a team to Bombay will be verified.

The following is the text of the enclosed letter :—

I have received your letter of the 19th instant, and must thank you on behalf of our club for the kind invitation to go down to Bombay to try our luck in the Rovers' Tournament. I was trying my best to see if it be possible for our team to go, but I find it simply impracticable. Of course I can take a scratch team down to your side, but you being a veteran sportsman know very well that we can not have the same combination with the scratch team, as with that with our full strength. Our strength perhaps you are aware lies in the combination. I have seen many of my European friends and they also advise me not to go without the full strength. This time of the year is rather awkward for our students here, their test examination will take place just after the Pujah vacation, so it is not possible for the players who are students to accompany the team there; that will leave four of our first eleven and three of our best Reserve. It is needless to say that we feel ourselves honoured by this invitation, but you can very well see how impossible it is to take up a team which will be able to make a good show there. I hope we shall have a team with less number of examinees next year, and if that be so I shall do my utmost to take down the team to Bombay and to shew what we have learnt from the English sportsmen.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. G. A.

The two Harwood League Matches between the R. G. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana resulted in very close game. The first was a draw, and the second ended in a win for the Gymkhana. Consequently, a friendly game has been arranged to take place between these two teams, to-day on the Co-opperage at 5-45 p.m., and, as both teams are turning out as strong as possible, a good and keen game should be witnessed. The Gymkhana team will be as follows;—Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Willmott; half backs, Sturrock, Barrett and Bussey; forwards, Roger, Kerr, Findlay, Cupper and Sim.

## TRIUMPHS OF SURGERY.

### Internal Organs Replaced.

In the current number of the "Journal of Experimental Medicine," Dr. Alexis Carrel, connected with the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, gives an account of an operation which he performed for the replantation of one kidney in a female dog, which lived for almost two years and six months after the operation. Dr. Carrel says his experiment proved that the grafting of organs was a possibility. The experiment was performed in February, 1908, under ether anæsthesia, and after necessary preliminaries the kidney was extirpated and washed with a small quantity of Locke's solution. After an hour had elapsed the organ was replaced and circulation re-established.

For many days after the operation the dog was in excellent health. In March of the following year it gave birth to eleven pups. In July, 1910, the animal suddenly showed symptoms of intestinal obstruction and died, Dr. Auer examined it and performed an autopsy. He found a violent colic of the small intestine, while the kidney and the other organs appeared normal.

"The experiment proves definitely," writes Dr. Carrel, "that the extirpation of the kidney in the dog, its perfusion with Locke's solution the complete interruption of its circulation for fifty minutes and the suture of its vessels and ureter do not interfere with its functions, even after a long period of time, and it indicates, from a purely surgical standpoint, that the grafting of organs is a possibility."

Dr. Carrel also describes an operation he performed for patching the abdominal aorta with a piece of rubber. The attempt to introduce a glass tube five centimetres long into the abdominal aorta of a dog gave incomplete functional results, but showed how an artery could reintegrate itself by the use of inorganic material. In a second experiment the part of the abdominal aorta was extirpated and replaced by a patch of rubber that had been regenerated by the adjacent parts of the vessel. The calibre of the aorta, examined fifteen months after the operation, had not been modified and the function had not been impaired. After the operation there was no modification of the femoral pulse and the aorta pulsations were normal.

## A ROADLESS LAND.

### Absence of Ways in Russia.

Russia is a roadless land. It is inconceivable to the foreign visitor who has ever left the beaten track of the railways in Russia, writes a correspondent to the "Standard," how a great empire can have subsisted so long and so successfully amid the competition of the rival states beyond its borders without even a pretence at roads.

The secret, of course, lies in the fact that for five or six months in the year Nature herself provides roads over the greater part of the expanse of All the Russias—admirable smooth, glassy roadways over hard-worn snow. The traffic is further cheapened over these roads by the substitution of a sledge-runner for the wheel and axle. This brings the cost of land carriage as near the cheapness of water borne freight as possible, and it is the principal reason why Russia, in the twentieth century, is still a roadless land.

There are some 44,000 miles of railway in Russia, and not one-third that figure of metalled roads! The roads are, even more markedly than the railways which of late have begun to consider economical and commercial needs, strategic roads from the centre to the confines of the empire. As Russia covers a large proportion of two continents, it may be readily realised how little the insignificant mileage of roads serves the daily needs of its rapidly growing population.

It is the intention of the Council of Ministers to set about remedying this defect, and it is hoped to remove it within the next decade. A beginning is to be made with European Russia only, leaving all Siberia, Central Asia, etc., for latter. The proportion of lineal miles of road to square miles of territory, according to the proposals before the Council of Ministers, is to be as one to ten. In France the proportion is one to one, and in the worst provided European country it is not less than one to eight. Therefore, Russia is aiming at much less than other countries already have, and for the most part have had for many centuries.

To make in ten years the 165,600 miles of roads required is one of those gigantic measures of reform, comparable only to the Agrarian settlement scheme, on which the present Government of Russia is steadily engaged. These are the measures that make history, but receive little attention and no credit from nine-tenths of contemporary observers.

The money cost of constructing for European Russia alone sufficient roads, to provide one lineal mile to ten square miles, of country is estimated at little under to hundred millions sterling, a sum far beyond the capacity of Russia to provide for this purpose in money. But if Russia has not the money, she undoubtedly has the men, and these have nowadays plenty of spare time, holidays, etc., so that the eminently practical plan of the Council of Ministers is to get these roads made in the course of the next decade by requiring local labour and resources to give up so much otherwise wasted time to the task, materials being supplied where not found on the spot.

It is roughly estimated that not more than half a-week per year from every man and horse in rural Russia would provide sufficient labour to complete the scheme without unduly burdening any individual or class.

A large number of harvestors have left Bristol for Canada in the Canadian Northern R. M. S. "Royal George." Thousands of men are in demand to cope with an enormous crop.

## EXPELLED FROM AGADIR.

### Journalist's Story of His Treatment.

THE following is the first instalment of an article which appeared in the "Westminster Gazette" by Mr. Francis McCullagh who, with Mr. Allan Ostler, was expelled from Agadir recently :—

The ruler of Agadir is Kaid Gilluli, a chieftain of only twenty-five years of age, who lives in a curious little fortified town or Saint's tomb called Dar Gilluli, which is situated about half-way between Mogador and Agadir. Gilluli or Gilhooley claims to be a countryman of mine, descended from an Irish lad who was carried off from the town of Baltimore some hundreds of years ago by Algerian corsairs and afterwards sold as a slave to the Moors. The only proofs which he can adduce in support of his claim to Irish descent are a green turban and a pugnacious disposition. He has been constantly on the rampage in the Atlas mountains for the last five years, and may, at any moment, be on the warpath against the Germans. Some people have suggested that he turned me out, because I hail from the Black North, he suspected me of being an Orangeman.

When I passed through Dar-Gilluli the Kaid sent me several presents of food, supplied my mules with provender, and showed himself so sympathetic that I decided to ask him for a soldier to accompany me to my destination. I did this, because I was unarmed, had such money with me, was not quite sure of my own party, and had been told by my translator that we had to pass the next night encamped in an open field in a very dangerous locality. The Kaid acceded to my request, and sent with me a confidential messenger, a most excellent man called Hassan, who had orders to accompany me as far as the lonely house of the Sheikh Hammush, which is situated on some desolate sand-hills facing the Atlantic and close to the river Kitamer.

This messenger had been instructed to ask the Sheikh to send another soldier with me to Agadir. Thinking that I was much nearer to Agadir than was actually the case, and desiring to save myself the expense of the second soldier, I decided to complete my journey without any guard. On arriving, however, at my destination, I was received very coldly by the Khalifa, or Governor, who act as Gilluli's deputy, and told that as I had brought no credentials from the Kaid, I could not be allowed to remain. I understood that the Khalifa had offered similar objections to the presence of my friend Mr. Allan Ostler, an English correspondent, who had reached Agadir some days before me.

BRITAIN NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR RANSOM.

I had never before heard that any such letter from Gilluli was necessary. Before leaving Mogador, I had called on Mr. Johnson, the British Vice Consul there, and asked him if I needed a passport. He said not, but advised me to get a soldier from the Governor. "The soldier will probably rob you himself," he added parenthetically; "but in that case your heirs will have a claim against the Moorish Government." This was cheerful, and what made the prospect still more cheerful was an official notification which I found posted up in a prominent place in the Consulate. This notification was to the effect that the British authorities would not hold themselves responsible for the ransom of British subjects captured by brigands, and that Englishmen who travelled in the neighbourhood did so at their own risk.

The Khalifa, as I have said, received me without any marked enthusiasm. As my caravan had slowly wound its way up the 700-foot hill on which Agadir is perched, the Governor and all his Council had hung so far out over the battlements in their anxiety to scrutinise the new arrival that I feared less they should fall on one of my mules and injure it. They regarded me from three different points of view, and they did not regard me with the naked eye alone. They also levelled at me four cracked telescopes, for which, as I afterwards learned, the Khalifa had shamelessly "cadged" on board the "Berlin."

As soon as I entered the dilapidated gates of the "fortress" I was hurried before the Governor, who, with the skill of a quick-change artist, had rushed from the battlement to his own house, changed into snow-white raiment, and squatted on the ground in his cool "patio," where, when I arrived he has apparently engaged in most serious discussions with his Privy Council. He is a large imposing, black-bearded, twenty-stone man, with the gestures of an Apostle and (as will shortly be seen) with no more brains than a hen.

When he saw that I brought no presents and no letter for him he lectured me for a long time on the utter, utter impossibility of his permitting me to remain. He dwelt so long and so mournfully on the "utter, utter" aspect of the question that at length I saw it was a tip he wanted, and the suspicion was converted into a certainty when I compared notes, shortly afterwards, with the other Europeans in the place. I did not think him worth a "tip," however. He was only a straw, tossed about, helpless and insignificant, on opposing waves of European force. It was not his "beaux yeux" that had brought me to Agadir. I am afraid I annoyed him by asking if the captain of the Berlin had brought any letters of introduction other than the eight inch sells which he was ready to deliver at any moment. I also remarked that I had as much right to remain in Agadir, as German seamen had to anchor in that "closed" port and to come ashore daily. Without paying any attention to these remarks he abruptly closed the conversation by saying that he would give me two days to rest my mules, but that on the third day I must leave.

During these two days he took excellent care to make things hot for me. I found Mr. Ostler encamped like a leper on the city walls, and I had no other alternative than to erect my tent beside his. The Germans, on the other hand, had sumptuous rooms in the Governor's own house. Even a Spanish traveller was well housed, but, then, the Spaniards have two men-o'-war at Larache. Whenever I wandered outside the ramparts I was arrested and dragged back by soldiers, though the other foreigners were allowed to go wherever they liked. On two occasions the sentinels yelled at me like madman, because I even ventured to look over the city walls.

"LICKING THE HAND WHICH SMITES HIM".

It is a sad thing, but it is a fact, that the Moor, like perhaps all other uncivilised or half-civilised races, licks with real affection, admiration, and reverence the hand which smites him and bites the hand which tries to do him good or at least concludes that the owner of the latter variety of hand is afflicted by senile decay and should be relieved of his superfluous cash before he goes and gets robbed elsewhere. I have noticed the same thing in the case of Moorish guides and muleteers—but that is another story. It was certainly very noticeable in the case of the Khalifa. When, in an ecstasy of affection, that potentate extended both hands towards the armed and uniformed German captain, the latter used to put his arms behind his back and regard the out-stretched palms of the Arab as if they were a pair of somewhat objectionable natural curiosities submitted for his inspection. And yet the only result of a snub like that was that the Khalifa invariably fell down and worshipped.

I am not, of course, blaming the Germans for the privileged position which they occupy at Agadir. I am blaming uncivilised human nature for its delirious adoration of force—not the force which is far away, quiescent, perhaps beneficent, but the force which is on the spot, and ready to strike. This state of mind in the inferior races is a terrible temptation to the men who hold the thunderbolts. European nations might not be so fond of the gunboat policy if Asiatics and Africans did not abase themselves so utterly before the gunboat.

After more than the two days' limit had elapsed, the Governor sent me a kindly message inquiring the price of my binoculars. I said that they had cost me five pounds. In a flash came a return message. His Excellency wanted to buy my binoculars. I refused to sell them, and my companion added a stinging phrase, which probably reached the ears of the Khalifa, to the effect that we were not pedlars. The great man wanted, of course, to have my binoculars as a present, while I, on my side, did not regard his patronage as worth fivepence, much less five pounds. A few moments after this great refusal, a soldier came to order myself and my companion to clear out next morning.

What happened before next morning came is so important, however, that I must devote another article to it.

A cannon-ball 18in. in diameter and weighing 5 cwt., which is believed to have been fired from the cannon of Mons Meg in the reign of James IV. of Scotland, four centuries ago, has been found in the River Tweed, close to Norham Castle. The cannon is exhibited at Edinburgh Castle.

## OLD WIVES' TALES.

### Strange Superstitions.

"Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." It is an age of education and science and scepticism. And here, from one of the great industrial cities of Europe, comes a tale of a woman of 23 who, because somebody told her so, believed that she was possessed of a devil, and paid all her savings to be set free. A strange tale for 1911, this of Giuseppina Biselli. She was "of a pessimistic turn of mind," we are told; "she was always complaining of her bad luck. You are reminded of a book 300 years old, that delectable treasury of quaint thought and phrase, the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' Therein is "a digression of the nature of Spirits, bad Angels or Devils, and how they cause" just such a state of mind as afflicted Giuseppina Biselli, aged 23, an employe in an indiarubber heel factory. "Men's miseries, calamities, and ruins are the devil's banqueting dishes," says old Burton, after one of the fathers of the Church. Or to come more precisely to the case of Giuseppina, "the devil being a slender, incomprehensible spirit, can easily insinuate and wind himself into human bodies, terrify our souls with fearful dreams, and shake our minds which furies."

Here you have exactly the diagnosis which was made of Giuseppina by the woman about 40 years of age, dressed in black, with dark piercing eyes." She met Giuseppina in the street, asked what was the matter with her, heard a tale of woe, and replied, "I have seen many cases of the kind. You have got the devil in your blood. Shall I get rid of him for you?" The woman in black is as old as Burton, as old as his quotations from the Dark Ages and the dying pagan world. Nay, much older. When the savage of the Stone Age believed that his stomachache was due to the spirit of a dead man who had crept into his body and was gnawing at it, he had reached just the same stage of culture as Giuseppina Biselli. When he paid the witch doctor of the tribe to drive out the demon he was using just the same remedy as she. To this hour there are millions of men and women who live and die in the same faith.

CIVILISED SUPERSTITION.

They are not all savages. When baby falls down, hurts itself, and cries, and mamma puts her fingers to the place and pretends to pluck something out and throw it away, crying, "There goes the pain," she is trading on the same simple belief. She knows it is only a trick, of course, but baby does not. To baby it is the exorcism of the demon of pain. We smile at Giuseppina, of course, and we smile more cynically at the woman in black. Such tricks are only for babies and savages. Civilised adults have long outgrown them. But what is civilisation? Only a hundred and fifty years have gone since the killing of witches was stamped out in our English home counties. Then a jury, carefully packed, consented to bring in a verdict of murder against a man who had helped in ducking two poor creatures till they died. It was necessary to provide an escort of Dragoons for the execution. Otherwise there would have been a rescue. The murderer died protesting his belief in witchcraft. That is to say, he, poor wretch, honestly believed that he had rid the world of creatures possessed of diabolical powers.

But this, you say, was a century and a half ago. It is true that in the English home counties you might find it hard to discover a witch or any creature who believed in witches. But go farther afield, and still you meet something very like the old faith in witchcraft. At this moment there are villages in Cornwell where the farmers send, not to a veterinary surgeon, but to a "wise woman," when there cattle fall sick. At this moment there are country folk who doctor their babies with charms. Not many years have gone by since congregations have rushed out from religious services, crying that a devil has gone out from woman or man, and must be hunted into the sea. A few years since there was a ghastly case in Ireland of a women, whom her family believed the victim of diabolical possession, put to purification by fire. Irish peasants, and perhaps others than the peasantry, believe in men who can stanch blood by magic, miraculous healers. We need not seek instances from more primitive countries. Hardly a month goes by but we read of some strange case from Russia or the wilder regions of Southern Europe. How many thousands are there of which we never hear?

THE REASON IN IT.

We should probably never have heard to Giuseppina if the "woman in black" had cared to carry on her scheme. But, having secured Giuseppina's money, she has vanished. That seems unworthy of a person of her astuteness. You see the method plainly enough. She marked down a young woman whose appearance was "of the utmost gloom." She guessed that she had a credulous, impressionable subject. People who display great melancholy may be with some confidence assumed to be a trifle hysterical. On that she worked. It has been the method of all the dealers in witchcraft in all the ages. We smile at Giuseppina, but perhaps we shall be wise not to smile too broadly. We sneer at all the apparatus of demonology for a silly old wives' tale. What is the age of science that harnesses the unseen powers of the world to do its work, that travels by electricity and speaks across the other, to make of Eurynome primes of death, and Adramelec grand chancellor of Beisebuth's court, and Verdelet master of the ceremonies, whose duty it is to convey the witches to the Sabbath, and Nybbas, "the grand parodist who hath also the management of dreams and visions"? it is all a jargon of meaningless words. But, for all that, we may be wise to remember that the jargon, with all its folly, was not invented without a cause. All the lore of demonology may be rank nonsense, and rather unwholesome nonsense. But we merely parade ignorance if we profess that it arose out of wanton folly and insane lying. There are things in life for which we shall have no explanation. The old-world notion of diabolical possession doubtless explains nothing, or merely explains what is mysterious by something wholly incredible. But that does not alter the fact that the mystery is a mystery, and that there is something to explain.

## A MOROCCAN ROMANCE.

Few people, writes a Home contemporary, are aware how easily and pleasantly the Morocco question could have been settled more than two hundred years ago. The Shereefian throne was then occupied by the redoubtable Mulai-Ismail, who succeeded in obtaining Tangier back from the English, drove out the Spanish from a number of cities, including Larache, and was only mortified because, after a siege of twenty-nine years, he had to abandon all hope of capturing Ceuta. In 1699 he succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with France after long and arduous negotiations. It was in the course of these negotiations, in 1690, that the happy chance alluded to of settling the Morocco question occurred. The ambassador entrusted with the pourparlers in Paris was a certain Abdullah Ben Abdul, a man of great imagination and fine address, who, moreover, had a tenderness for his head, which he was certain to lose if the negotiations proved fruitless. One day, being in great despair at the dark prospect of his mission, he conceived a brilliant idea. A divine princess, he wrote to his master, the daughter of King Louis XIV. and widow of Prince Conti, had fallen in love with Mulai Ismail's portrait, and was desirous of marrying him. Would his Majesty object to such an alliance with the House of Bourbon? Louis XIV., was certain to give his consent, as he would be only too glad to offer some reparation to the Mahometan world which had had to suffer so much from Prince Conti; on the other hand, Mulai Ismail would at once get the coveted commercial treaty in addition to a consort the like of whom had never been seen in any harem. Mulai Ismail, on the receipt of this remarkable message, in which was enclosed a portrait of the Princess, at once fell in with the idea of his ambassador. But would not the Princess be disappointed on seeing him? Abdullah Ben Abul soon dispelled his doubts by pointing out that in France everybody was painting his face, and that in consequence Ismail's skin could be made as white as desirable. Accordingly the best white paints were imported from Spain, and as His Majesty's face was in the habit of perspiring a number of slaves were trained to fan it. The climax of the gallant advanture was reached when Mulai Ismail decided to send the Princess an autograph letter offering his heart and his throne. "The report of your beauty," he wrote, "has reached the steps of my throne. Like a butterfly which only finds its fate when joining the flame that has been attracting it, so shall I only find my rest in your embraces. I will accord you the highest marks of my Imperial favour, and you shall be carried about in an open chair to the sound of trumpets and tambourines." Alas! the cruel Princess Conti turned a deaf ear to the eloquent appeals of the Shereefian lover, and he died in 1727 without having married into the House of Bourbon

## BY THE WAY.

### THE LENGTH OF THE "LONG."

Yet another Long Vacation, remarks the "Law Journal," somewhat gloomily, is about to begin without any reduction having been made in its length. This year, however, August 1, was a date of more than ordinary importance in the legal calendar. Up to the present any vacancy that occurred in the increased staff of the King's Bench Division would have been filled up in the ordinary way. The sanction of Parliament must now be obtained. The Act by which the puisne judges of the King's Bench Division were increased from fifteen to seventeen provides, in connexion with any vacancy occurring in their ranks, that "whenever after August 1, 1911, the whole number of such puisne judges amounts to fifteen or upwards, such vacancy shall not be filled unless and until an address is presented from both Houses of Parliament representing that the state of business in the King's Bench Division requires that such vacancy should be filled." A great improvement has been effected in the condition of the King's Bench business, but the good done by the appointment of additional judges would speedily be undone if advantage were taken of this provision to reduce the existing staff. We are yet a long way off the realisation of those ideals of speedy justice which both the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General have held out.

### TENNYSON AND THE TRIPPERS.

The Rev. T. A. Gurney, M A., LL. B., in a chatty article "On Holidays," in the "Sunday at Home," recalls the well-known fact of Tennyson's dislike of the intrusive tripper. On one bright May day, just before he left Freshwards finally, he was walking along the budding lanes with a friend. Suddenly in the near distance come the call of the coach-horn, and the next moment over the rise in the road came the crowded coach from Ventnor itself—the first of the season. Then a hoarse voice was heard from the driver's box: "Ladies and gesmen, you're in luck; there's the poet 'isself." That was enough. To his friend's surprise he cleared the nearest five-barred gate and hid on the further side of the hedge.

### SOMERSBY CHURCH.

Somersby Church, Lincolnshire, in which a bronze bust of Tennyson has recently been unveiled, was on one occasion the scene of an amusing incident. Lord Tennyson, in the biography of his father, writes: It was the "dead waste and middle of the night" when the news of the passing of the Reform Bill for England and Wales had reached Somersby. This "Firm Bill," as the Lincolnshire people called it had stirred all hearts; and my father and some of his brothers and sisters at once sallied out into the darkness and began to ring the church bells madly. The new parson, horrified at hearing his bells rung, and not merely rung but furiously clashed without his leave, came rushing into his church, and in the pitch blackness laid hold of the first thing that he could clap hand to and this happened to be my Aunt Cecilia's little dog, which forthwith tried to bite. The Tennysons then disclosed themselves amid much laughter; and the parson who, I suppose was a Tory of the old school was pacified. Lord Tennyson adds that more than once his father thought of turning this scene into verse as an interesting picture of the times, but he seems never to have done so.

### "POOR LITTLE PLACE."

"Half-way between Horncastle and Spilsby in a land of quiet villages, large fields, gray hillsides, and noble, tall-towered churches on a lower slope of a Lincolnshire wold, the pastoral hamlet of Somersby nestles embosomed in trees". It is thus that the present Lord Tennyson makes mention of the place. There the poet was born in his father's rectory. In 1892 Lord Tennyson visited the old home and when he returned told the poet that the trees had grown up obscuring the view from the rectory and that the house itself looked very desolate. All he answered wass "Poor little place"! He always spoke of it with an affectionate remembrance. The Tennysons left Somersby in 1837, when they went to stay at High Beech, in Epping Forest. There they lived till 1840.

### LATE BISHOP OF OXFORD AS AN AUTHOR.

Probably no bishop of to-day, except the Bishop of Durham, reached so many people with his pen as the late Bishop of Oxford. His slim books, "The Hallowing of Work" and "Christ the Way," have gone through edition after edition. The former little volume consisted of addresses delivered at Eton, and have proved specially acceptable to teachers and preachers. Dr. Paget could not write hastily, and after he became a bishop his opportunities of authorship were few. He inherited the exquisite exactness in speech for which his father, Sir James Paget, was famous. In drafting resolutions he was very clever, and his colleagues on the Bench of Bishops turned to him in any emergency.

### DR. ANDREW CARNEGIE AND HIS FATHER.

Dr. Andrew Carnegie told an audience at Liverpool the other day that he had "taken to library forming because his father did it before him." William Carnegie's efforts at library founding were, an Edinburgh contemporary points out, extremely modest as compared with the work of his distinguished son. In 1808 Mr. Carnegie's father was a journeyman weaver in Dunfermline. He and another two drivers of the suttle met, and agreed to convey the books they had in their respective homes to one house. The combined libraries only figured out twenty volumes. The pioneers were joined by other weavers, and they agreed to tax themselves to the extent of a few pence per month and from this fund purchase new books. The little institution ultimately blossomed into the Dunfermline Tradesmen's Library.

### PROGRESSIVE INDIA.

In announcing an aeroplane post, says a Home Paper, the General Post Office is merely following the example of India again. The aerial mail experiment which was tried there some months ago was quite successful. The other recent instance of emulation by St. Martin's-le-Grand is the selling of stationery at face value. The Indian Post Office long ago reduced the price of postcards to the value of the stamp. There was very good reason for this, seeing that hundreds of thousands of postcards are sold in India singly.

### IS THERE A LEGAL DEFINITION OF A CHRISTIAN?

The Sanitary Board of Hong-Kong recently discussed the question whether "there is any legal definition of a Christian." It seems that "some Chinese are seeking baptism in their last hours in order to be buried in Happy Valley"—the place where the racecourse and the cemeteries are, you can watch the ponies running, and then walk a few yards and look over a bamboo wall at the graves and headstones. The "China Mail" doubts if there is room for all and sundry in Happy Valley, and says that the law-makers should "say definitely that, except the offspring of Christian parents, none should be buried in the cemetery who have not been baptised for more than two years." Adepts in sanitary science "would thus be relieved of being compelled to discuss points of Christian theology, and the Chinese would escape from the insinuation that they accept Christian baptism merely that they may be buried in Happy Valley."

### REVOLT AGAINST CHURCH PARADE.

Should soldiers be compelled to attend church on Sunday—that is to say, should they be marched there in company with their officers, whether they want to go to church or not? This question has attracted public attention in Germany, owing to the demonstration against compulsory church parade recently made by three officers and 150 men of the Elizabeth-Guard regiment at Charlottenburg. The order was given for a certain number of the men to attend the garrison church, but when the sermon came, a sermon which was long and prosy and controversial, three of the officers marched out at the head of their men. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" thinks some of the men and officers were Catholics, who had already been to church, and naturally objected to a parade march and a long service in the Protestant chapel. However that may be, the men had been up at six o'clock all the week hard at work at the manœuvres, and they wanted the their Sunday off. A Prussian officer writing in the "Zeitung" suggests that the German soldier should be given a free choice in the matter. One wonders how this would work out in an ordinary Line regiment in this country, where one suspects that church parade in full uniform is hardly more popular? It might end in very few of the men going to church. In France there is no question of church service for soldiers. No French soldier is ever marched to mass, although not a few soldiers in uniform may be seen in the churches of Paris on Sunday.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### ROSTAND'S "FAUST."

The fact that M. Rostand has resolved to endow the literature of his country with one more immortal masterpiece in the shape of a drama on the historic subject of Faust is a reminder that the chief contributions hitherto made by France to the Faust literature are that translation of Goethe's poem which, at the age of eighteen, Gerard de Nerval made, and of which the German poet himself said that he had never before understood himself so well as in reading it, and a scholarly history of the legend published three-and-twenty years ago by M. Ernest Faligan. On the other hand, Faust has been a very great deal to German literature. Not only did Germany give the legend birth and witness its culmination in one of the world's great philosophic poems, but in book and play and ballad it has lived on among the people with a persistence that it would be difficult to match. Thus M. Faligan says:—"On the German stage few subjects have been treated by so many different authors and have been played so often. Writers of the highest genius, like Goethe, or of a superior talent, like Lessing, have seized upon it and made upon it the deep mark of their genius, and yet throughout so many metamorphoses which seem calculated to efface the characteristics and even the memory of the primitive recital, it is with its essential features that the popular legend is found upon the stage still. From the theatre of the marionetts, where until the end it was the most popular piece, it disappeared only when that theatre itself ceased to be."

### "FAUST" AND "DON JUAN."

When closely examined the legend of Faust turns out to be made up of two ingredients as clearly as does that of Don Juan. In the latter there are united the life of a rake and the retribution that overtakes him when he is carried off to torment by the statue. From the very beginning those two elements had been so blent together that their separation might have seemed impossible. Nevertheless, when Byron chose Don Juan for a subject he confined himself so entirely to the life of the rake that there are Englishmen who do not know that the incident of the statua was ever a part of the original story. In the Faust legend the story of a wandering magician is complicated with that of a Satanic paction and its fulfilment. Are those two ingredients separable? One would say no, to judge by the gusto with which the writers of the popular German plays seize upon the opportunity afforded by Faust's end to bring upon the stage ballets of fiends and furies, red fire and spectral illuminations. And yet if the supernatural were eliminated we would be face to face with something resembling the original Faust—a nomadic scholar professing magic and a great boaster, one who was no better than a clever and plausible rascal, but none the less on that account fitted to be the not too unsympathetic hero of a romantic fiction. It will be interesting to see whether M. Rostand makes a break with the legend as it has been current from the beginning or enters the lists against such combatants as Marlowe and Goethe.

### THE LITERARY RESURRECTIONIST.

The other day one confessed to a certain sympathy with the aims of the literary resurrectionist. There are, however, two sides to the question, and perhaps the most powerful protest against his methods ever made is an article written by the late M. Brunetiere almost thirty years ago. Brunetiere wrote at a psychological moment. A searcher had issued as hitherto unpublished a set of some three or four hunderd verses by Bossuet which were shown to have already appeared in certain editions of his works and another had printed as unknown work of La Fontaine's six tales which turned out not to have been by that writer. Moreover, in one case actual harm had been done by an exhumation. Cousin, having found a body of memoirs which furnished him with a key to "Cyrus" and "Clelie," thereupon conceived such an enthusiasm for those romances as to leave upon a reader's mind the impression that in them classic art attained its final flower. In such circumstances Brunetiere was not the man to mince his words, and he not only deprecated the practice of disinterring work which in nine cases out of ten had remained unpublished for the simple reason that it was not worth publishing, but roundly set it forth that certain of the classics themselves—Moliere, La Rochefoucauld, La Fontaine—would be the better of being relieved of some superfluous baggage. Moreover, he argued, let no man think to "renovate the subject" by utilising hitherto unpublished matter. If he wishes to renovate the subject, let him do so by an ever-closer study of the main body of the author's work, or let him trace its fortunes down history and note how it has fared during fluctuations of critical taste, or let him do as Taine did with English literature, and consider it as reflecting the times which gave it birth. "Here," he concludes, "is the proper aim of criticism; to interpret the works, and, the longer they have lived, to find a deeper reason for their vitality. There are works that survive their authors; there are others that die with them; there are even works which their authors survive. Some last only during the age that produced them; others last longer than the languages themselves in which they are written. Why? That is the problem to solve, one which has not been and probably never will be solved, because for each generation it is stated in new terms, and for every man in that generation who approaches it in terms perceptibly different." On all of which it is an easy comment to make that for a professional critic of the sort who takes a whole literature for his province it is natural to seek to reduce it to manageable dimensions, but for those who cultivate literature intensively and look at an author's work as a help towards understanding the "natural history" of his mind a work inferior as literature may be exceedingly significant, and may speak as a thumb-mark does to the trained eye of a detective.

### SALE FOR STEVENSON'S ESSAYS.

A representative of Messrs. Chatto and Windus has been telling an interview that Stevenson's essays are selling better than his romances. He probably knows, although, while his firm publish most of Stevenson's work, yet "Kidnapped" is with the Messrs. Cassell, "St. Ives" with Mr. Heinemann, and "Dr. Jekyll" with Messrs Longmans. The statement, therefore, is welcome as showing that popular taste is in line with critical opinion. It is worth nothing, however, that at the present moment we are in a less favourable position for judging the value of the romances than those were who read them first or those will be who read them twenty years hence. Stevenson's success called into existence a great body of romantic fiction, some of it of sufficient excellence to disguise the uniqueness of Stevenson's achievement. Thus one may take up "Kidnapped" and find is tolerably thin reading. It was not so at the first, but in the meantime we have read so many works made in its image, with fights an ships, wanderings over moors, and studies of Highland character, that the original work fails of its due effect. Time will set this right, and when with his scythe he cuts down the vigorous undergrowth which has sprung up the tree which he will not cut down will stand out in its full height and symmetry.

### "TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE."

A French weekly, apropos of the recent duel between journalists, publishes this interchange of letters between an Italian editor and a correspondent. The latter wrote:—"Sir, one does not send seconds to a cad like you, so I box your ears herewith. Please therefore to consider yourself slapped upon both cheeks, and be thankful that I have not used my cane to chastise you." The journalist replied:—"Incomparable adversary. In accordance with your demand I thank you cordially for having given me two slaps by letter instead of by fist. Slapped by letter, I discharge six revolver shots into your brain and kill you by letter. Consider yourself a dead man after reading the last line of this note. I salute your corpse."


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I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief but is to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 99 vegetable drugs and 100 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the less pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Instyld as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 10-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Sciatica Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Ramarao, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 19 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRRAKEY Government Telegraphs, 4th September, 1905.

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Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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